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LAST EDITION

UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR A THREE YEARS' WAR

Administration, in Frank Review of the Situation, Urges on the Nation a Clearer Realization of Its Present Responsibilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the end of a week of what appeared on the surface to be uncertainty, at least in the legislative branch of the Government, The Christian Science Monitor is able to say, on the highest authority, there is no uncertainty in the administrative function. In the opinion of the authority referred to, the condition of the world at this moment warrants the statement that this Government expects the war to continue three years at least. Furthermore, the Administration is preparing for a war of that duration.

This fact and others that will be given were brought out in response to The Christian Science Monitor's request for candid statement of an official view of the future, for the benefit of people in this and other countries who desire to know the truth.

One is impressed, in all discussions on the war with responsible officials of this Government, with the mental attitude of calm certainty of the issue that underlies all that may be said. So that it is impressed upon one that if the war lasts three, six or nine years, victory is at the end of the time given. It is true today, as it was on April 2 last, when the President pledged all the resources of the United States in men and wealth to the cause of making the world free of autocracy, that the war will continue until this end is attained.

The purpose is to continue the war until the German people name a government in whose responsibility this and the other allied nations can have confidence. It will continue on this line even if the United States has to fight Germany single-handed "either here or over there."

If after that the German people shall still refuse to name a government in which civilized nations can have confidence, the war will continue.

Although in Administration circles there is no criticism of the whole-hearted response of the country to the Government's manifold measures for marshaling the resources of the nation, and only praise is given for what has been done, still it is felt that the rank and file of the people do not fully realize the gravity of the situation nor the measure of sacrifice they are to be called upon to endure.

As the case has been put to The Christian Science Monitor, the Government feels that if the citizen understands what may befall his home and his family, it by any chance the war should be lost, he will not count any demand made upon him as a sacrifice.

"Truly the supreme moment of history referred to by the President is here," said this bureau's informant.

"Last summer, when the Russian Army was making headway on the eastern front, and when we knew that the people of Germany were looking with dread upon a fourth winter of war, it appeared that there might be an end to hostilities this winter, but now this aspect is changed. Germany is a long way from being beaten, and we cannot see anything ahead of us except a hard struggle. The failure of Russia has placed an additional burden upon the United States, and the Allies are looking to us as no set of nations ever looked to a nation before. The people of Germany have been given renewed courage by the successes on the Italian front, and by the success of the propaganda in Russia, whereby hostilities have ceased and a way is opened for the possible gaining of food for Germany."

"Never before has the truth that this is a fight between the forces of good and the forces of evil been so obvious as at this moment. Germany knows she must go to the last ditch, and she knows that when she does and tries to climb out and up the other side she will find us there. We have no direct information as to how long Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey may hold out, but certain it is, that sooner or later the allies of Germany will fall away from sheer exhaustion.

That Turkey has been able to hold out so long is a marvel as it is. But when the end does come we shall see Germany standing alone and isolated among the wrecks of her allies. What the United States is fighting for is the cause of civilization itself, and that means good as opposed to evil.

To this end there is every reason to believe the country will devote its all.

Dwelling in comparative comfort, the peoples of the United States have hardly felt the touch of war. But when a full realization of the gravity of the situation comes to the consciousness of the people, we shall witness a complete consecration to the ideals and the cause for which we have pledged all our resources."

The declaration in the speech of Mr.

Lloyd George that the future of the world depends upon the efforts of the United States and Great Britain to increase the output of ships next year is exactly in line with the position the Administration here has maintained from the first entrance of this country into the war.

The Premier is reported to have de-

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The whole of the news of yesterday's fighting is contained in the story of an insignificant British loss in the Ypres sector, and a slight rectification and improvement of the British front in the Cambrai sector, and a small German gain on the left of the Italian line. Otherwise there is no news whatever contained in the communiques.

GERMAN CONFIDENCE INCREASES

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A generally increased confidence in Germany is shown in extracts from the latest German newspapers telegraphed from Holland. Major Morath writes in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Whenever Germany's supreme warlord, or Field Marshal von Hindenburg promised our Austro-Hungarian allies assistance against Russia's mighty forces it has been promptly assembled, powerful blows delivered and the Russians driven back. We really do not need to doubt that this time also deeds will follow words."

The Koelnische Volks Zeitung says that the only battlefield remaining is the western front, "toward which the hands of the clock of destiny are rapidly advancing."

"Our enemies also recognize this, it adds, "and are crying out for American help. No matter. Justice is about to end the war."

The Weser Zeitung says: "Events

(Continued on page two, column six)

BOLSHEVIK TELL OF NEW VICTORIES

Officially Announce Arrest of Generals Kaledin and Pototsky — Fragmentary Returns From Recent Elections Issued

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—

Generals Kaledin and Pototsky and their staffs have been arrested by Bolsheviks forces, it was officially announced today. The Bolsheviks now safely hold Rostoff, Nekhtchivane and Taganroj, it was declared.

The Bolsheviks announced the following fragmentary returns from the recent elections:

Twelfth Army: Bolsheviks, 20,200; revolutionary Socialists, 12,200; other parties 2,300.

Fifth Army: Bolsheviks, 145,000; revolutionary Socialists 45,000; other parties 26,000.

Army of Finland: Bolsheviks, 20,800; other parties, 20,000.

Krasnoyarsk: Bolsheviks, 12,000; revolutionary Socialists, 4,900; Cadets 2,600.

Kostroma district: Bolsheviks elected four delegates and the revolutionaries Socialists four.

Kaluga district: The Bolsheviks claim the districts, but the town of Kaluga is apparently carried by the Cadets.

The employees of the Food Supply Department called on Thursday at the Smolny Institute, the Bolsheviks headquarters, and urged that they be declared a neutral department. Otherwise, they would decline to work under the Peoples Commissaries. Their demands were refused.

The Moscow municipal employees will begin a general strike soon. It is planned for the strike to be extended later to the street car employees and those in other industries.

The striking employees of the government departments announce that they are ready to go to Kiev if the Constituent Assembly is dissolved, and the railway union decides also to go to Kiev, where it is said the Assembly would reconvene and where it is also reported the armies of the Ukraine are ready to defend it.

Russian Delay Explained

Real Leaders May Now Resume Direction, Says Prof. Harper

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who has just returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The forces opposed to the Bolsheviks are beginning to act. The military leaders, Kaledin and Korniloff, are cooperating, and are supported by the largest liberal party, the Constitutional Democrats. This party, under the leadership of Milyukov, represents the non-socialist, but democratic and liberal elements of the country. It is reported to have polled in Petrograd, the stronghold of Bolsheviks, 243,000 votes, as against the 327,952 cast for the Bolsheviks ticket.

Strength in other cities, and in the provinces of certain regions is probably even greater than these figures for Petrograd indicate, and the Bolsheviks have tried to terrorize the voters during the elections.

The Bolsheviks have issued a proclamation condemning the Constitutional Democrats as "counter-revolutionary," and "enemies of the people." The Constitutional Democrats are counter-revolutionary from the point of view of the Bolsheviks. They have believed, and stated publicly, that only disaster would result from a Bolshevik government, or from the carrying out by any government of the program of the Bolsheviks. They have fought the Bolsheviks from the very outset of the revolution, just as they

have fought the Bolsheviks from the first entrance of this country into the war.

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(Continued on page two, column two)

DORCHESTER TUBE ENTERS SERVICE

Elevated Cars Are Run Through New Extension for Public for First Time With but Little Apparent Confusion

Operation of the South Boston extension of the Cambridge-Dorchester tunnel was begun today. With it came a new routing of the street car lines serving Dorchester and South Boston which, it is hoped, by both the public and officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company will relieve some of the shortcomings of the city's transportation service. The limit of service, by the extension, is at present at the Broadway station.

According to Edward Dana, manager of surface transportation of the company, who has worked out the new arrangement, it will do this, although further adjustment is likely to be necessary before it brings its best results.

In actual operation this morning the tunnel extension handled a heavy traffic without much confusion, the only conspicuous delay occurring on the tracks leading to the incline by which the surface cars enter the Broadway station. Here there were so many cars that they were backed up for some distance. In the opinion of those who encountered an especially aggravating shortage of cars in the subway between North Station and Park Street, this condition was accomplished at the expense of some of the other lines in the city.

The opening of the tunnel extension and the new routing of cars is described by officials of the company as the most important of any step in the city's transportation service since the opening of the elevated structure in 1901, because, they say, it provides improved facilities for a section of the city which hitherto has not been as well off in that regard as the others.

Besides reducing the time required for the trip downtown, it will relieve to some extent the congestion about the Park Street Station of the subway, they claim, and especially will benefit conditions in the Washington Street tunnel and at the elevated station.

The company's figures show that in the rush hours, 582 cars an hour are handled at the Park Street station,

either passing through or looping back.

Mr. Dana estimates that the new routing, which is intended, in part, to relieve the congestion in the subway and narrow downtown streets by taking away some cars, will withdraw about 50 cars from the number handled at Park Street.

It will also, he says, reduce the crowd by the number of persons previously carried by those cars.

He estimates also that about 30,000 car-riders a day, in each direction, will be diverted from the Washington Street tunnel.

The general effect of the new arrangement, according to officials of the company, will be to provide improved car service to about 300,000 persons in Dorchester and South Boston, most of whom will be provided with an entirely new service.

Trains will run in the tunnel every two minutes during the hours of heavy riding and every three or four minutes during the hours of lighter travel.

Such persons as continue to use the Elevated will find the crowded condition of the trains and stations much relieved.

As an illustration of the difference in time under the new system, compared with the old, officials of the company say that in practice it will take a person 20 minutes to get from Savin Hill to Summer and Washington streets, a journey that now occupies from 30 to 35 minutes.

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As an illustration of the difference in time under the new system, compared with the old, officials of the

man power in France on the battle-front, and there were considerable British reserves at home.

"If this is the worst moment," he said in conclusion, "it is because Russia has stepped out and America is only preparing to come in. Every hour that passes will see the gap formed by the retirement of the Russians filled by the valiant sons of the great republic. Germany knows it, and Austria knows it, hence the desperate efforts that they are making to force the issue before America is ready."

The Premier said he did not fear the extreme pacifists, but that there was an active minority of people hushing themselves with what the Lansdowne letter was supposed to advocate and who thought that they had discovered a leader in the action of forcing the country into a premature and a vanquished peace.

"We are not misled by mere words like disarmament, arbitration and similar terms," he said. "You cannot wage war or secure peace by mere words. We ought never to have started unless we meant, at all hazards, to complete our task. Of course our enemies are ready to accept a peace leaving them with some of the richest provinces and the fairest cities of Russia in their pockets. We are confronted with the alternatives of abasing ourselves in terror before the lawlessness which means ultimately a world dominated by successful bandits or going through with our task to establish a righteous and lasting peace for ourselves and our children. Surely no nation with any regard for its self-respect and any honor can hesitate a moment in its choice."

German Report Denied

Lord Robert Cecil Answers Questions on Disputed Peace Move

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"Absolutely untrue," Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, in answering a question as to the German version of the peace overtures of September. "You will notice," he said, "that it is very curiously worded. It does not say in any definite way that the British Government did actually address a secret inquiry to them through a neutral channel, but anyhow we did not do so."

"At the same time, we have asked Germany and her allies constantly, not privately but publicly, to define their war aims. Every Minister has publicly asked them to state their aims. It has been the burden of numberless speeches for many months. But that any private inquiry was ever addressed to the German Government with our knowledge or consent is certainly untrue."

Asked if the British Government would recognize the Bolsheviks if they succeeded in establishing a government with as much apparent success as did Mr. Kerensky, he replied: "We shall recognize any government if we are satisfied it definitely represents the Russian people. It is not because of their opinions that we refuse to recognize the Bolsheviks, however difficult it might be to have relations with a government that publishes secret treaties. We do not recognize them because there is nothing to show us that their government has sufficient stability and is accepted by the Russian people."

Turning to the question of war aims, Lord Robert said if it is decided to make a restatement of aims, it will be difficult to do so without a conference. Asked if it would be necessary for America to be represented, he pointed out that America was in a different position from the other belligerents, as she was not a party to any of their agreements, but added: "I do not know if it is indiscreet to say so, but personally I should be very sorry indeed to see any step taken without consulting with America, either in connection with the war or peace."

British Press Comments

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The following are some of the comments in the English press today on the speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George:

The Morning Post

Mr. Lloyd George reached a true authentic note of British statesmanship. We are confident of his appeal to the spirit of the nation.

The Daily Telegraph

The speech—for which we are all most grateful—is an appeal to reason, to honor, to our honor and to self-denial.

The Daily Chronicle

The speech was more than brilliant. It had a dispassionate firmness appropriate with the present crisis. He has demonstrated the impossibility of a satisfactory peace now.

The Times

The chief merit of the address lies in the clearness and directness with which the Premier keeps the things that really matter before the people.

The Daily News

Unfortunately he did not hint when victory would be considered as won. Among all his emphatic utterances there was not a word enlightening us on the one point that really matters. The world today will regret his failure to state the policy of the Allies with the gravity and the definiteness which the occasion demanded.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY

Fitz Henry Smith Jr. will speak on "The Chevalier de St. Sauveur" at the meeting of the Bostonian Society in Old State House, Boston, next Tuesday night.

BOLSHEVIKI TELL OF NEW VICTORIES

(Continued from page one)

opposed them and their doctrines, during the revolution of 1905.

The names of Kaledin and Korniloff have been constantly before us since the Bolshevik usurped the government four weeks ago. Kerensky's name has been frequently associated with the other two in the comments on the news from Russia, though only vague mention of his whereabouts and activities has come to us. But the alliance between Kaledin and Korniloff on the one hand, and the Constitutional Democrats on the other, has been emphasized; it has been a political fact since last August.

The present writer has tried to interpret the significance of this last combination several times in these articles. Now that the anti-Bolshevik movement has assumed more definite form, and the clash between the two groups seems inevitable, a brief statement of certain facts will perhaps help one to understand the events of the next few days.

The Lenin Government has issued decrees authorizing the local revolutionary garrisons to attack the "enemies of the people" without awaiting further orders. Now many have said that bloodshed would have to come before the situation could be cleared up. To date there has been comparatively little bloodshed, either during the first Revolution, or during the Bolshevik rebellions. The leaders of the Revolution of March had hoped to be able to avoid bloodshed if possible. This was the policy of Lvov and the policy of Kerensky. But Lenin and his "government" have not hesitated to resort to violence. There have been more excesses during the month of their régime than during any other month of the Revolution, and the Bolsheviks insist that as the party of the "temporary Socialists" they called themselves Socialists and supported the Socialist program and leaders. But we spoke of them as "temporary Socialists," because we could see the sobering process at work. We saw them gradually drawing nearer to the Constitutional Democrats and frankly passing over to this party. Many of the younger "Intelligentsia" went through this course of political development. The peasants were making the same transfer in party affiliation, especially the peasants who had broken away from the "commune" and had become small land owners. Many of the soldiers were taking a line which brought them closer to the Constitutional Democrats. The members of the Order of St. George, the decoration for bravery at the front, were supporting the views of a Korniloff or a Milyukoff. Also those who had escaped from German prisons, or had been returned as invalids were opposing the extremists.

How large a group, and what particular classes does the Bolshevik movement represent? During the first months of the Revolution there was a large element in all communities which one referred to as the party of "temporary Socialists." They called themselves Socialists and supported the Socialist program and leaders. But we spoke of them as "temporary Socialists," because we could see the sobering process at work. We saw them gradually drawing nearer to the Constitutional Democrats and frankly passing over to this party. Many of the younger "Intelligentsia" went through this course of political development.

Meantime, little definite news of the Cossack revolt is available, but the Bolsheviks announce that General Korniloff, with a small force, was surrounded and defeated at Saratov. General Korniloff himself escaping with the assistance of native Caucasians. Another Korniloff force is stated to have been surrounded at Bielgorod, but there is reason to believe the Cossacks are supreme in Rostov.

The Cadets continue to be arrested. Mr. Trotzky has empowered the Soviet delegates at Brest Litovsk to proceed to peace negotiations, after the conclusion of the armistice, and throws the responsibility on the Entente governments.

Integration which has gone at such a rapid pace this month?

We cannot expect the answers to these questions by tomorrow. The answers may not come for several weeks. What is going on in Russia is a costly but necessary process. Sympathetic understanding of the situation is due those who are making every effort to save Russia, for her own sake, for the sake of her allies, for the common cause. Finally, whatever measures a Kaledin or a Korniloff may be forced to adopt, the aim is to return to autocracy, but the establishment of real democracy.

Meeting Is Dissolved

Bolsheviches Deputy Disperses Members of Constituent Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Ensign Blagonravoff, a Bolshevik deputy, and a small force of sailors, with bayonets and cutlasses, dissolved a meeting of members of the Constituent Assembly, after reading a statement of Mr. Lenin that meetings inside the Taurida Palace were illegal until the Constituent Assembly was permitted to meet. This young officer's indecision and the sailor's sheepish hesitation were an unconscious index to the divided counsels at Smolny Institute, where the Bolsheviks leaders have conflicting policies regarding the Constituent Assembly.

Messrs. Lenin, Trotzky and others declared that Germany is basing her hopes upon the failure of the United States to transport her army to Europe. The Premier's candid admission of the danger presented by the collapse of Russia is also accepted here as representing the view of responsible officials, and there is no less disposition to face the increased burden of responsibility presented by the Russian situation.

A great offensive by Germany on the western front for the purpose of overrunning France will not surprise the Allies. As one official expressed it to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, you can do anything and carry any position if you use enough men. It is entirely a question as to the number of men Germany is willing to sacrifice.

Failure to estimate accurately the power and resources of the United States has been a characteristic of the German attitude ever since the break in relations. At the moment it is not permissible to state the number of ships that are being constructed in this country. That the number available early in the next year will open the eyes of Germany, nobody questions.

The report that the war board of German industry has been summoned to a conference at great headquarters while Mr. Lunacharsky, commissary of education is strongly opposed, on the ground of political expediency, to violence of any kind toward a body elected by the universal Soviet.

The action of the sailors would indicate that the violent section got the upper hand, while the bigoted attitude of the extremists is quite amazingly summed up in a remark Ensign Blagonravoff is stated to have made when dispersing the deputies: "Any assembly which opposes the Bolsheviks ideas," he said, "we consider to be an arbitrary institution, which should be dispersed."

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SPANISH OPINION AND NEW CABINET

General Belief Held That the Prieto Government Means Well, but Will Find It Difficult to Put Intentions to Proof

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Opinion is being consolidated upon the merits and possibilities of the new Cabinet, and the general trend is that no doubt it means well, but that it will find it difficult to put its intentions to the proof. At the very beginning there was some disposition to be generous to Señor García Prieto, Marqués de Alhucemas, who had, perhaps a little unwillingly at the end, yielded to the King's insistent demand that in an extreme crisis he should make yet another attempt to form a Government, and had accomplished a most difficult and thankless task; a disposition to look upon the selection of Ministers as having been conducted on broad and generous lines by which various opposing forces might be placated and the country more generously served.

Only a few days before, the preceding Ministers and their friends had been insistently declaring that nothing in the nature of a coalition government could ever be possible in Spain, and that the best solution was a party government which might receive, for patriotic reasons, the loyal support of the principal opposition, as had been the case in a varying extent since the beginning of the war, and here was a coalition government. Yet it was soon seen that it was not a coalition government, for leading parties were not represented in it, and it bore obvious evidences of having been scraped together from an extremely small number of available men. The Marqués de Alhucemas had very little choice, and the fact that his set of Ministers bore different political complexions was declared to be not so much a matter of intention as of necessity.

The paucity of material was instances in the case of the Foreign Ministry. Don Juan Alvarado had no sooner accepted the office, than he asked to be relieved of it, and the new Premier was obliged to acquiesce. In this sudden contingency he did the only thing possible, by assuming the office himself. He had previously entertained a wild hope that the Marqués de Lema, Foreign Minister in the preceding Government, and undoubtedly one of the safest men that could be found for this difficult office, might be persuaded, on the urgent plea of patriotism and the salvation of the country, in this exceptional crisis, to consent to continue in office.

Señor Dato, the retiring Premier, had himself made it clear that for his part he would have nothing to do with the new Ministry, beyond promising it a certain support; which was taken to mean that at the outset at all events he would not oppose it, and the Marqués de Lema clenched the matter by making public the following note: "After hearing the explanations that the Marqués de Alhucemas has made of his proposals in regard to the new situation, and above all concerning the dissolution of the Cortes in order to have a new election, I cannot lend my assistance; and, if Señor Dato demands of me that I should so lend it, then, that I may not be wanting in my duties of affection and discipline to my chief, I shall retire from politics. I would have lent my modest services in collaboration in a situation that might have been established for a concrete object which did not comprise any such transcendental thing as enters into the proposals of the Marqués de Alhucemas; that is to say, to overcome the difficulties of the moment. I respect the opinions of others, and I may be mistaken, and the Marqués de Alhucemas may be right in his proposals, but I shall hold to my determination not to enter into a situation with which are associated persons of very different political ideas and with very opposite ideals upon the most important subjects." So the Marqués de Lema disappeared from the scene, and Señor García Prieto assumed the anxious command of the Foreign Office in his stead.

There is yet another, and in some sense an even more severe and significant, disappointment. For sheer ability in a great public department, for his strength and his following, there has been no man in the Garcia Prieto wing of Liberal democracy who has been quite comparable to Don Santiago Alba, who was Finance Minister in the last Liberal Government. He is a man of keen judgment, initiative and imagination, and is practical, and some consider him to be the best Finance Minister in Spain. When the Liberal disruption took place in the middle of the summer, and the Alhucemists were separated from the Romanists, Santiago Alba went with the former. As Finance Minister in the new Government he would have been a great acquisition, and when the names of the new combination were published there was astonishment that he was not included.

At first there was a disposition in quarters not well acquainted with the domestic troubles of the Alhucemists to attribute his exclusion to the leader's desire to give a completely neutral complexion to his Ministry, for Señor Alba is considered to have pro-German leanings, and the Marqués himself has in the past been similarly suspected and has energetically striven to free himself from such suspicion. His association with the newspaper, La Manana, which has been in the habit of trying to find excuses for the more nefarious German operations, and other incidents were noticed, and during his last brief reign of power he had occasion to send a strong note to Germany, which was taken as evidence of his desire to show that he was not such a Germanophile as had been imagined. Therefore, it was said San-

tiago Alba was left out for much the same reason; but this was not the case.

The true situation was explained in a letter that Señor Alba himself sent to the new Premier, and which was afterward made public. He said: "Acquainted as I am with the composition of the new Government I must tell you, though I do not think it will occasion you any surprise, that I consider it quite distinct from and even contrary to the unanimous agreement of the last meeting of Liberal former Ministers and of which the official note that you yourself prepared was the true expression. This singular happening, and all your acts throughout the crisis, lead me to suppose the intention on your part of breaking from the agreement of the parliamentary majorities by which you were raised to the leadership of the Liberal Party last July. I cannot, and ought not, for reasons of delicacy and patriotism, place myself in opposition to your decision which has no doubt been well considered. In that sense I express my agreement with your decision arising entirely from your own initiative and responsibility; but in my own name, and that of the deputies and senators who honored me with their confidence to the extent of giving the majority of votes that raised you to the highest office of the party, we announce ourselves as liberated from our personal discipline; we repudiate any association with the acts of the new Government; and we inform you, as we are making public today, of our intention to search in the country with absolute freedom from all embarrassment, and afterward, so far as it may be possible, in Parliament, for the most effective means to exert a policy openly tending toward the Left, like that which my last declarations made plain. Then you had the kindness to state publicly that the parliamentary program, as set forth by myself, would be fulfilled and brought to the immediate attention of Parliament, with no other reservation than that associated with the Regionalist problem.

"I do not think that now, with my good friends Señores Vento and Rodes by your side, you need be troubled with any such scruples.

"In any case, the silence which our dignity, and respect for the King, imposed on us during the course of this deplorable crisis being ended, my friends and I shall maintain that program, faithful to the political, economic and social meaning of a Liberal Party worthy of such a name, in a monarchy sincerely constitutional and parliamentary, like that of England and Italy. It will be—time will tell—the only remaining reserve for a very near future. I should never have ventured to commit myself to this undertaking if circumstances had permitted me the right of option. After what has happened, my conscience tells me that I must. I do not wish to see myself any longer faced with the alternative of either choosing to appear restless or ambitious, or associating myself with acts or omissions that I consider to be the prologue to a great catastrophe. I take leave of you without any feelings of gratitude, but also without any feelings of injustice to overcome. I wish for you all the skill which Spain demands from her Prime Minister, and I repeat the assurances of my friendship and of my personal consideration."

Rarely has a more bitter letter been sent by a leading figure in Spanish politics to another of his party, and so the new Liberal Democratic wing that was to take command of the whole Liberal Party, and be the party, the new political community that after many secret meetings, many open demonstrations and much political trouble came into being only last July, is completely broken in less than five months, and new party, led by Santiago Alba, openly proclaimed. So there are two parties in party-ridden Spain, where before there was only one. Last July, when the Liberal Party was fairly complete, there was only one for Liberals. Then there were the Romanones and the Garcia Prieto sections, and now there is the new Alba department of Spanish Liberalism. It is remarkable that, though separated, all these groups are announcing their development toward the Left. The comments of the Conservatives, though in the background now, are entitled to notice.

La Epoca, the Dato newspaper, says that it sees in Señor Alba's letter an indignation that is disproportionate. "It is said," the newspaper goes on, "that there are many former Ministers who support the attitude of Señor Alba; but it appears to us that there are times when public men must sacrifice themselves, and we are sure that the present occasion has been one of sacrifice for the Marqués de Alhucemas. . . . The Liberal Party, divided in two before, now suffers a further division, and we shall have three, and only the Conservative Party remains united. As to the attitude of the latter, it is well to make it clear that it will give assistance in the international question, and in those fundamental economic problems that have nothing to do with party views; but that assistance must not hamper us, for example, in opposing anything that implies the putting into practice of the revolutionary teachings contained in some conclusions of the parliamentary Assemblies."

CLEVELAND SCHOOLS CLOSING ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The elementary schools in Cleveland have been closed for at least one month, exclusive of the regular vacation, on account of the coal shortage. When schools are dismissed for their vacations next Friday, therefore, those which are affected by the board's action will not reopen till Jan. 28. During this vacation period, efforts are to be made to store enough coal to keep the schools open during February and March. High schools will still operate so that boys can work on farms next spring.



Portrait by Mr. Francis Dodd, one of the artists on the British western front

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Great Britain's military representative on the military secretariate which will advise the new Superior War Council on strategy

MR. HENDERSON ON LABOR'S POSITION

Speaking in Edinburgh Labor Spokesman Urges Increase in Representation in Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At the closing meeting of the conference of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., gave an address on the subject of labor representation in the House of Commons. Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, in introducing the speaker, said the federation had been reviewing their position in the light of the Representation of the People Bill, and they had decided to increase the number of their candidates to 43, and the intention was to recommend that of these Scotland should be entitled to five.

Mr. Henderson opened his address with a sympathetic reference to Russia. Proceeding to the subject of labor representation, Mr. Henderson said Scotland would do well to take advantage of the passing of the new franchise bill to enlarge its representation in Parliament. He believed the bill would open up political and democratic possibilities unequalled in the history of either the trades union or the labor movement. Labor in Great Britain, Mr. Henderson maintained, had hitherto made little or no effort to become a national party. The Labor Party claimed to be nothing more than a federation, and it was interesting to know that its constitution had been open for the affiliation of the co-operative movement. It was no fault of the Labor Party, therefore, that the co-operative movement had not been more largely represented amongst the national bodies forming the federation.

Continuing, Mr. Henderson said if labor meant to take advantage of the new circumstances something more than a readjustment of their position became absolutely necessary. He was in agreement with the national executive, Mr. Henderson said, in believing that the position must not only be reviewed, but it must be determined whether their present methods of organization would not have to be so completely revolutionized as to transform them from a federation into a full-blown national party. If labor intended to take that important step, Mr. Henderson proceeded, one qualification was essential. Labor need not attempt to become a national party unless it recognized what was involved in the way of organization. Success could only be attained if there was complete unity in their ranks, and it is possible, unity amongst kindred democratic forces. While actual organic union might not be possible between these forces, unity in ideal and aim was indispensable, and, as far as possible, common cooperative action in the political sphere.

Speaking of the Labor Party's attitude to the war, Mr. Henderson said he was quite sure that neither from the point of view of the capitalist, nor from the standpoint of the worker did permanent advantage lie in the direction of revolution by force. There must be a revolution of a peaceful character. He believed the most peaceful and the most successful revolution that could come would be by placing the workers, through their own directly elected representatives, for the first time in a position of supremacy in the people's Parliament. After the war they might be up against terrible social, industrial, and economic problems. Demobilization would mean the return of millions of men. It might be they would be in the acute stages of unemployment, of shortage of food, and shortage of capital, and this shortage would fall on the working classes. In order to provide for that time, it seemed to him absolutely essential to have a gov-

ernment that would challenge the problems of reconstruction in the interests of the masses of the people. No government, he maintained, ought to be permitted to take steps in a backward direction in response to the forces of reaction, and hand over to private control those great necessities of life which for war purposes had come under the control of the Government. In that he included railways, mines, shipping, and the sources of their food supply.

It was one of the finest testimonies to the position of the organized labor forces in the country, Mr. Henderson considered, that the Government had done the very thing labor had been appealing to them to do for the last 40 years. If it was good for war time, could it, Mr. Henderson asked, be other than good as a permanent policy? Many people did not like state control. Labor, however, would have to unite so that no government would dare adopt a policy of reaction.

Speaking of the possibility of a general election, Mr. Henderson said it was in their own interest to ward off an election until peace was actually signed. Then, he considered, the Government should ask the country if the peace met with its approval, and see if they ought to get the country's mandate with regard to the great problems of reconstruction. The Labor Party, Mr. Henderson said, wanted to appeal to the new voter before he or she was committed to any party. It was for the constituencies to decide how many candidates were going to be run. They were going to try and have a constituency organization in every constituency, and they hoped that although it might be called the Labor Party, it would in reality become the people's party.

TRAMWAY REPAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the difficulty in meeting the demands for various materials and labor required for the maintenance and renewal of the permanent way and rolling stock of the tramway undertakings, the Board of Trade are appointing a committee to consider the needs of these undertakings so that the necessary steps may be taken to supply, as far as possible, such needs, even though it may be at some temporary sacrifice to less essential undertakings. The Municipal Tramways Association and the Tramways and Light Railways Association are being invited to nominate members to the committee, and the board have asked the London County Council to allow Mr. A. L. C. Fell, the manager of their tramways, to serve on it. Mr. James Devonshire has been invited to be chairman of the committee. It is not intended that the control of tramway undertakings should be interfered with by the committee.

Early in 1915 he went to French headquarters as chief liaison officer, where he certainly won the complete confidence of his French colleagues from Marshal Joffre downward, and no doubt contributed in large measure to that mutual good will and understanding which has characterized British and French cooperation in all theaters of war. At the close of last year he went with General de Castelnau to Russia, but the fruits of this mission were not fully realized owing to the revolution. From there he returned to his liaison work, and in September last, to the surprise of all those who knew his work, was promoted to the backwaters of the east-

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BRITISH ADVISER FOR WAR COUNCIL

Gen. Sir Henry Wilson Has Unraveled Knowledge of the Western Front—Highly Esteemed in Military Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, K. C. B., D. S. O., who has been appointed Britain's military representative on the military secretariate which will advise the new Superior War Council on strategy, has at length achieved a position commensurate with the expectation of his friends. He is but little known to the public. In fact, it is probable the average newspaper reader first learned of his existence from the communiques which announced his presence in Italy with the representatives of France and Britain who met Italian statesmen and soldiers in the momentous conference at Rapallo. Then the public perhaps laboriously came to the conclusion that he was there in his capacity of liaison officer between the French and British armies, a post which he had only lately relinquished. But soldiers knew that he was there on his merits as a soldier and rumors quickly followed of his pending appointment to a very high position indeed.

In military circles it is regarded as surprising that so little has been heard of Sir Henry Wilson in view of his striking abilities and of his now sudden elevation to a supreme position. He has an unrivaled knowledge of the western front, for he always forecasted that German militarists meant to make that sudden rush on the west which started the world in 1914, and therefor he took special pains to study it. He cycled or walked every mile of it repeatedly, every year, it is said, and not seldom got into trouble with the French authorities, from which his Irish charm and wit always extricated him. He it was who, with Viscount French, carried on the "conversations" with the French general staff which are recorded in the white papers dealing with the origins of the war and during which the various possibilities of a war with Germany were surveyed. During the great and terrible retreat from Mons, when the Old Contingents gathered the spears of the Prussian legions into their breast and in perishing saved Europe, Sir Henry Wilson proved himself a tower of strength. His unique capacity for divining the enemy's intentions, his coolness and resource in keeping the broken British regiments together, his ingenuity in devising plans, his unfailing sense of proportion, his cheerfulness and confidence when the night was darkest, when utter disaster was reckoned by great soldiers to be a certainty and British statesmen were told to expect the worst, enabled him to remain in command of his troops in spite of the standstill of defeating the enemy as quickly as possible, without reference to the particular aims or desires of any member of the alliance. To the military members of the council, General Foch, representing France, Sir Henry Wilson representing Britain, probably General Cadorna representing Italy, and other soldiers in the rear future representing the United States and Russia, will fall the duty of examining the military situation as it develops from day to day and providing the statesmen with the requisite information and advice as to strategy. To the present staffs and commanders-in-chief will be left the unfettered conduct of the actual military operations.

Early in 1915 he went to French headquarters as chief liaison officer,

ern command in Great Britain as commander-in-chief. By this time, however, Mr. Lloyd George, who had frequently consulted him, had formed a very high opinion of his capabilities and his presence in London at the critical moment of the Italian disaster added directly to his present appointment.

To complete the record, the various stages of his career may be mentioned here. Sir Henry is an Irishman whose Irish spirit has given him, like all big men, his share of enemies, just as his chard of manner and other personal characteristics have gathered to him devoted friends. His military career began with a lieutenancy in the rifle brigade and he saw fighting and was wounded in the Burmese campaign two years later, 1886-8. His ability marked him out for staff work and in 1894 he graduated with honors from the staff college. A further short spell of regimental work was followed by a staff captaincy at the War Office from June, 1895, to September, 1897. He went out to the Boer War as brigade-major of the 1st brigade in General Sir Redvers Buller's corps and immediately marked himself out by his work as a man with a future. It is said that his work was in no small degree responsible for the raising of the siege of Ladysmith. Lord Roberts, at any rate, took note of him, appointed him A. A. G. on his staff, and he rendered important services both with Lord Roberts and with Kitchener. He helped Lord Roberts to wind up the business of the South African War at the War Office, and among subsequent appointments he held was that of commandant of the Staff College at Camberley till July, 1910.

From there he returned to the War Office as Director of Military Operations, and was invaluable to Lord Haig in organizing the expeditionary force. While at Camberley, like Sir William Robertson, he did not go in for orthodoxy, but developed and taught a definite theory of war of his own. Of the continental system he was a complete master. These appointments paved the way to the position he held at the outbreak of the present war.

It will be seen that Sir Henry Wilson has had varied experience to reinforce his undoubted qualities of intellect, in the high position now given him. The exact scope of his duties has not yet been specifically defined, nor has his relation to the imperial general staff. This much may be said. For the first time, if Mr. Lloyd George has his way, there is to be real unity in the direction of the war. The supreme war council of allied statesmen will in future regard the Allied front as one, though there were no British or French or Italian troops engaged but only one allied army operating on a single front. The points of offensive action and all other military questions will be determined from the standpoint of defeating the enemy as quickly as possible, without reference to the particular aims or desires of any member of the alliance. To the military members of the council, General Foch, representing France, Sir Henry Wilson representing Britain, probably General Cadorna representing Italy, and other soldiers in the rear future representing the United States and Russia, will fall the duty of examining the military situation as it develops from day to day and providing the statesmen with the requisite information and advice as to strategy.

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FOOD COUNCIL IN NEW YORK STATE

Civic and Public Welfare Bodies
Forming One to Cooperate
With Federal, State and City
Authorities in Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Civic and public welfare organizations in this city are forming a food council to cooperate with federal, state and city food administrators to collect and disseminate information relative to the food problem. It is expected that the council will assist the administrators in establishing more cooperation with the consumer, and will enable them to keep closer watch on retailers, since members of the council will be expected to report dealers who charge excessive prices or hold combinations in violation of the law.

Previous to the meeting, which formulated plans for this council, the Women's City Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense had proposed the organization of a food parliament, with delegates not from the political divisions of the city, but from the different food interests, to act as a clearing house in the interests of food administrative efficiency.

It was proposed that these delegates might represent the commercial food distributors, the charitable organizations which distribute food as a part of their relief work, hotel and restaurant keepers, school lunch experts, club dining rooms, housewives' organizations, boards of health and education, federal, state and city food departments, organized trades, and every class or organization that deals with food from an angle of its own.

WAR PROBLEMS ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

War problems and the part industries may take in solving them is to be the general theme for discussion at the third annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Wednesday. Luncheon is to be served at 1 o'clock, the annual business meeting

takes place in the afternoon, and in the evening the chief event of the convention, perhaps, will be the dinner, at which former President William H. Taft is to speak on "Our Duty in the Great War."

At the dinner, Governor McCall is to welcome the visitors. Senator John W. Weeks from Massachusetts is to speak on "Industrial Preparation for Peace." Burwell T. Cutler, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce, speaks on "Industrial Patriotism Made Practical," and Maj. Alfred E. Clark, assistant judge-advocate of the United States War Department, is to tell the members how industries may cooperate in winning the war. Frank H. Dreser of Worcester is to preside.

Speakers at the luncheon are to be Congressman Medill McCormick, representative-at-large from Illinois, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of

the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and Howard W. Selby, of the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield. Richard H. Rice, president of the association, will preside.

CITY ON POTOMAC FOR CIVILIAN AIDES
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A barracks city on the Potomac to house its large

and rapidly growing army of civilian war aides will be constructed by the United States Government at once, it was learned today.

Washington itself has found difficulty in caring for its 60,000 war emergency citizens. That number probably will be doubled within six months, as the inflow of men, women and girls is constant. Without these barracks the situation would be unbearable.

The barracks for families and boarders will be erected under the direction of the district commissioners and the district council of defense. The Council of National Defense and Congress will authorize its construction.

The public utilities situation under the present load has become almost intolerable. Telephone service except through government offices is greatly affected. The street car systems are

unable to handle properly the unprecedented traffic.

WOMEN TO BE REGISTERED
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the beginning of the new year, says The Indianapolis News, a plan of universal registration of women for war service will be put into effect in Indiana, under the direction of the state council of defense.



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A Letter

From a Friend of the Cause

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen—In acknowledgment and acceptance of your most generous and patriotic offer to devote a floor of your store to the sale of goods made by Allied prisoners interned in Switzerland, it seems desirable that a statement in explanation be made to the public, what is an interne and what is the purpose of this sale.

These men are prisoners who, pronounced as unfit for further military service, have been sent to a camp in the neutral country of Switzerland for the duration of the war. They are still under restriction, under parole, and are limited to the confines of the camp. The confinement, without anything to do, is extremely monotonous. The problem has been to find work for them and the kind-hearted Swiss people have invented occupations within the capabilities of these men. The suggestion to these men that they should make things for America produced a most astounding effect and the committee were very enthusiastic in the change of heart which the idea produced. It came about, therefore, that a sample lot, so to speak should be sent over, and this is the lot which resulted.

All the incidental costs of transportation and shipping, together with duties, have been provided for, and now that your firm is so generously undertaking the final disposition of the goods without any cost whatsoever, it can be said that every cent received, without deduction, will go to help this cause.

Yours truly,
C. H. W. FOSTER.

Silk Petticoats 5.00

Taffeta or silk jersey—in the best street shades

One model with scalloped flounce, trimmed with novelty shirrings and fancy pompadour silk.

Children's Furs

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Charming sets, muffs, and scarfs—fashionable designs, excellent quality furs.

MODERATELY PRICED

Umbrellas

Women's Umbrellas—All Silk
Black, green, blue, purple and garnet. Handles—balchalance trimmed or sterling trimmed, with leather loops or silver bracelet rings. Prices 5.00, 6.50, 7.50 to 15.00.

Special Purchase

Chinese Linens

Hand Embroidered

A small but choice lot—on sale for the first time Monday. Closed-out at a price by the importers.

Examples of the Values: Usually Priced
41 Chinese Scarfs, 18x54 in. 15.00 7.50
22 Chinese Scarfs, 18x72 in. 17.50 8.75
72 Chinese Doilies, 6 in. 50c 35c
72 Chinese Doilies, 8 in. 75c 55c
72 Chinese Doilies, 10 in. 1.00 75c
8 Chinese Centerpieces, 28 in. 17.00 9.50

Continuing the Orsenigo Co. Furniture Sale

Beautiful pieces, many hand-made, in period styles
THE FURNITURE—comprises luxurious Armchairs and Side Chairs, magnificent Sofas and Divans, hand-carved Settees, with cane backs; graceful library living-room Tables, console tables, lacquered tables, hand-painted pieces, etc.

The Prices—are about half those usually asked for such high-class furniture—possibly because the famous New York makers had a surplus remaining from their business with exclusive interior decorators.

Sheffield Plate—Sterling Silver

SHEFFIELD PLATE	STERLING SILVER
Lasting gifts and in harmony with the desire for useful giving.	
Vegetable dishes, 13.50.	
Gravy boats, 7.50.	
Candies, 6.25.	
Bonbon dishes, 2.25-3.00.	
Large platters, 13.50.	
Roll Trays, 4.75.	
Water pitchers, 10.00 to 16.50.	
Candies, 12.50, 13.50 to 18.50.	
Vegetable dishes, 12.50, 13.50.	
Vases, 4.50, 6.00 to 12.50.	
Fifth Floor	New Store

Fur Trimmed Coats

Velours, Bolivias, etc.

All Priced

\$45 and \$55

Values 55.00 to 75.00

Christmas Gifts in Sweaters

Camel's-Hair Coat Sweaters, natural color: brushed or unbrushed, plain or with Persian border. Special... 12.50
Brushed Wool Coat Sweaters, with collar or collar and belt—in rose and Green. Special 7.50

Great Waist Sale

Opening New Department—First Floor New Building

1500 New Waists Monday

Great efforts have been made to give the best values Chandler & Co. ever offered, to make the opening sale a success.

Great values have been supplied by manufacturers who realized that an opening of a new department does not come every day or every year.

Great purchases—fully fifteen hundred new waists placed on sale at prices which will ensure their immediate sale when shown for the first time on Monday.

Beautiful Silk and Chiffon Waists

3.95 to 7.50

Others at 12.50, 15.00, 18.50 to 25.00.

829 Waists in Crepe de Chine and Georgette—Mostly flesh or white. Some with dainty hand emb.; others combined with filet lace; also tailored types. Ordinarily priced 5.00 5.50 to 7.50. All are priced...

97 Silk Waists, crepe de chine and striped wash silk, in the heavy quality material. Seldom found except at quite high prices. The styles are mostly in the smart, tailored effects, with high or convertible collars, button trimmings, etc. Ordinarily priced 3.95 at 5.00. All priced...

130 Chiffon and Georgette. Waists—Dressy in such color combinations as navy and tan, black and white, taupe and rose, etc. Many lined with lighter shades. Nearly all with touches of embroidery and exquisite beading. Ordinarily priced 10.50, 15.00, £0.00. Ali at two prices 5.50 and 7.50
88 Georgette Waists, in the finest qualities, most individual styles, with beautiful embroideries, filet laces, lace edgings, frills, dainty tuckings and pleats. Flesh and white. Ordinarily priced much higher. Prices 12.50, 15.50 and 25.00

New Lingerie Waists—Special Values
Voile and Batiste Waists, with touches of embroidery, laces, edgings, frills—smart sleeves and cuffs. All fresh, new waists. Some concessions were made by the manufacturer, further concessions have been made by Chandler & Co., 2.95 and 3.95 and as a result waists ordinarily priced 3.95 and 5.00, will be priced 2.95 and 3.95

Fashionable Fur Coats

\$225

and

\$250

Fur Pieces

Hudson Seal Muffs, 12.50, 16.50, 25.00
Fox Sets, 95.00, 125.00 to 145.00
Raccoon Muffs, 16.50 to 22.50
Lynx Sets, 82.50
Mole Muffs, 39.50 and 45.00
Mole Scarfs, 55.00 and 75.00

Christmas Gifts in Bags

Bags

From our own workrooms

Just the gift that will appeal to a woman's fancy. Bags for each occasion—all at moderate prices.

VELVET BAGS 2.95 to 5.50

One with embossed metal frame, with purse and mirror, at 2.95, silk lined. Shopping or knitting bag with hanging purse at 5.50. Small beaded bag at 5.50.

SATIN BAGS 13.95

Panelings of Chinese hand embroidery and gold cord handles.

KNITTING BAGS

Tapestry, cretonne, velvet, satin, etc., ranging in price from 1.95 to 19.50.

Crisp, Organdie

Dress Sets

1.00

All daintily hand embroidered—several new styles. One with the effective shadow hem, another with the rolling hem—there is also one that has a neat little edging of fine net. Really unusual values at 1.00.

Fillet Dress Sets—specially priced 5.00.

Boudoir Caps, nets, laces, silks, specially priced. 1.00.

Scarf

Marabout Scarfs—In various becoming styles. Special..... 7.50
Net Scarfs—Metal embroidered, pretty designs on dainty, clinging silk net—in exquisite subdued tints. Prices 5.00, 6.50 and 7.50

Japanese Bronzes—Lamps—Lamp Shades

JAPANESE BRONZES

Specially selected for Christmas gifts.

Bronze vases, 5.00.
Large bronze vases, 10.00.
Handsome bronze pieces, 32.50.
Bronze tigers, 14.50 to 19.00.
Bronze elephants, 14.50, 27.50.
Incense burners, 7.50, 10.00 and 12.50.
Lamp bases, 25.00, 32.50.
Wooden floor lamps, 17.50.
Mahogany floor lamps, 12.50 and 16.50.
Hand carved mahogany floor lamps, 27.50.
Japanese jardinières, 55.00.
Fifth Floor

LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

Many lamps complete, for others beautiful shades may be obtained.

Chinese emb. shades, 45.00.

Mandarin lamp shades, 20.00.

Floor lamp shades.

Lamp bases, 25.00, 32.50.

Wooden floor lamps, 17.50.

Mahogany floor lamps, 12.50 and 16.50.

Hand carved mahogany floor lamps, 27.50.

Japanese bronze floor lamps, 55.00.

Bronze Vase at 12.50

Fifth Floor

PUBLICITY URGED FOR JUNK PRICES

**More Uniform Amounts Paid to
Householders Would Result if
Quotations Were Known, Say
Wholesale Dealers**

More uniform prices for junk to the householder would result, say dealers, if the scale of prices paid by the wholesalers to the collectors were published at regular intervals by some branch of the city or state government. By the circulation of the average-price scale one dealer contended, the householders would have an opportunity to estimate what a fair figure was for their waste paper, metal, rope, rubber, etc.

Asked why collectors of junk, who go from house to house, did not pay a uniform price for the same quality of junk, one dealer told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this was regulated by the collector, in a degree, to the appearance of the housekeeper with respect to prosperity, ability to barter and knowledge of the wholesale market price.

The last factor, it was said, was the chief one in that the average householder has little knowledge of the market. Naturally the collector is not going to pay any more for the old articles than it is absolutely necessary in order that he may reap a greater profit when he sells. Whereas, if the householder had the opportunity of making himself, in most instances himself, aware of the general trend of the market, a more exact price could be obtained.

The informant was asked to outline a method whereby justice could be obtained, and he recommended that some branch of the city government employ help through civil service examination to make a weekly visit to a representative number of the wholesale junk dealers and get their prices. Then make an average price from those secured. He would then have the city government publish the prices in one or more of the daily newspapers, this seeming to be the best medium through which to reach the general public.

He pointed out, however, that it would be possible for the Government to tabulate only prices of general assortments and not the numerous grades that enter into the business. For instance, he would have the price of paper, mixed rags, woolen rags, woolen clothing, cotton rags, scrap iron, and possibly the prices of the best and cheapest grades of rope and rubber. He emphasized the fact that rags are assorted and graded in many classes, the same with waste paper, scrap iron and others.

But for the most part the dealers why buy from the collectors, do not sort the old wares, but sell them in their general classifications to other dealers who sort them and sell to the concerns specializing in the respective materials. Prices beyond the dealer who buys from the collector would not need to be published, he thought, because the dealers in the business are for the most part aware of the market prices and their sales are governed accordingly. But the average householder, he said, has little knowledge of the market price except in a general way.

Another dealer gave his prices for junk, which householders usually have, as follows: Mixed rags, two cents a pound; woolen rags, four cents; cotton rags, one cent; rope, one to three cents; waste paper, 2½ cents; scrap iron, six cents, and rubber from two to eight cents.

He pointed out that white rags are more valuable than colored rags; that clean rags were more valuable than soiled rags. He said that there are various grades of paper, books, etc., being more valuable than ordinary wrapping-paper. Rope comes in various qualities, such as the ordinary twine used to bind parcels, which is the cheaper grade, and the better grades of manila hemp.

This dealer emphasized the necessity of householders disposing of their waste materials, chiefly scrap iron, which may be used in munitions of war. He said that householders would obtain a higher price for their wares if they assorted them and securely bundled them. Much time and effort is expended, he said, in gathering the rags when the collector is at the door. Many times the collector has to help collect the rags and more often bundle them himself. This takes time and he must reduce his price for compensation.

PARAGUAY RESOURCES DEVELOPING PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American interest in Paraguayan cattle and timber resources has grown considerably during recent months, according to Commerce Reports. The recent formation of a \$5,000,000 Maryland corporation is of significance to all firms having commercial relations with Paraguay, for the amount of money which the new organization will put into circulation in the Republic will stimulate business in all lines, and the success of this enterprise will mean much to the future development of Paraguay.

This company has been organized primarily for the prosecution of the timber and cattle business. Its activities are centered in two distinct parts of Paraguay. In the northeastern section of the country, distant some 45 hours by steamer from the capital, Asuncion, where land has been purchased to the south, which gives the company a total of 1,400,000 acres, about equally divided between grazing land and quebracho forests, and a few miles below Asuncion on the Paraguay River where ground has already been broken for a large meat-packing plant, the underbrush cleared away, and the construction of a dock com-

menced. A subsidiary company, capitalized at \$1,500,000, has been formed to handle the meat-packing proposition with all its ramifications. Special lighters, drawing about 6½ feet, are to be constructed to transport cattle from Puerto Pinasco to the plant at San Antonio, and also to transport the frozen or chilled beef to the ports of Buenos Aires or Montevideo, and within a year it is hoped to be able to begin operations.

WAR TRADE BOARD INSTALLS OFFICERS

**Agents of Commerce Bureau in
Various Cities to Be Relieved
of Growing Work**

Branch offices of the United States War Trade Board are being established throughout the nation for control of imports and exports, and the work which has been carried on in Boston by Ansel R. Clark, local commercial agent for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, will soon be in charge of a regular agent of the board, with a separate office it was announced today. A. H. Bullock of Worcester, assistant chief of the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board arrived in Boston from Washington yesterday to take up the question of selecting a man to succeed Mr. Clark and will hold conferences with exporters and importers to that end.

Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that are now handling the work of the War Trade Board are at Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Portland, Ore. The Boston office will continue to handle the work for about a month until the new manager is familiar enough with the duties to take over the work. War Trade Board offices have now been established at New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Mr. Clark said during the five months his office has been handling work of licensing exports not one unpleasant incident has occurred, nor has any individual or firm taken an unreasonable attitude in regard to the governmental regulation of exports.

Following the relieving of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the work of licensing exports and imports, the Bureau will take active measures toward planning for overseas trade of the United States after the war.

Mr. Clark said today: "The limitless demands of the export license work have monopolized the entire time and attention of the several district offices of the bureau in the United States that have handled this work. At the earnest desire of the business men of the country, who miss the assistance of the bureau's offices in these of all times, the War Trade Board is establishing separate offices throughout the country as rapidly as possible.

"While I am relieved at the prospect of again getting back into the constructive work of the bureau, where the work has piled up enormously, I cannot but admit a feeling of regret at withdrawing from the work to which we have all given our best efforts. In the past five months, approximately \$900 visitors have called at my office, and close to a hundred telephone calls a day have been received as well as many letters.

Mr. Bullock, who gave up his legal practice in Worcester to accept his present position with the War Trade Board, said that the War Trade Board was much pleased with the work as handled by Mr. Clark, and that it regrets losing his services. He said no definite plans had been made as yet as to the location of the new office, but that it would be in or near the Custom House.

GERMAN TEACHING IN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Statements made before the recent convention of the State Teachers Association that German is being taught in some of the common schools of Washita county have brought forth official denials from R. H. Wilson, State superintendent of public instruction, and Albert Eaton, superintendent of Washita county schools. Two private schools teaching only German are however operating in Washita county, according to Mr. Eaton.

"The schools are not part of the public school system," said Mr. Eaton. "They are private schools. The officials claim they are religious in their nature and that in order to be ordained in some ministry or the other, it is necessary to hold them and to conduct them only in the language of the Fatherland."

The Oklahoma State Teachers Association has adopted a resolution asking Congress to pass a law making it possible for states to close private schools that teach German.

DISCLOSURES PROMISED IN FUEL INQUIRY

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau**

COLUMBUS, O.—Interesting history covering several months, and consisting of desperate appeals for coal for Ohio, promised from the Federal Fuel Administration and cancellation of the relief orders before they could be carried out, is promised by Gov. James M. Cox, Attorney-General Joseph McGhee and others if the proposed congressional investigation of the Ohio coal situation materializes. Nearly half of the lake-consigned coal had been distributed Friday, and Governor Cox treated the controversy between him and Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield as a closed incident. Governor Cox's efforts now are directed toward getting the empty cars back to the mines and reloaded, fearing the State may again be without coal.

ORGANIZATION OF NEXT LEGISLATURE

**Strong Republican Majorities to
Rule in Each Branch of the
Massachusetts General Court
in the Session of 1918**

Organization of two score or more committees for the 1918 session of the Massachusetts Legislature, which convenes on Wednesday, Jan. 2, is a problem now being seriously considered by Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the House, and Henry G. Wells, president of the Senate, both of whom are expected to occupy the chairs in their respective branches next year.

Strong Republican majorities will rule in each branch at the forthcoming session, as was the case in 1917. The Republicans in the House will outnumber the Democrats more than three to one, the electorate of the State having chosen seven more representatives of that party than last year, at the same time returning four less Democrats. The political lineup of the House will be 159 Republicans, 53 Democrats, one Socialist, one independent, and one Republican-Democrat.

In the Senate the Democrats have gained one member, with a corresponding loss to the Republican ranks. The political division in the new session will be 33 Republicans and 7 Democrats. This insures Republican control of all the Senate committees, as well as those of the House.

The task of selecting the committees of the two branches is made lighter this year by the return to the 1918 Legislature of every chairman of the 1917 standing committees of both Senate and House, with the single exception of Representative William W. Kennard of Somerville, who formerly was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Speaker Cox will therefore have to name a new judiciary chairman, who by virtue of this office becomes the titular floor leader. Representative Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill and Representative Arthur E. Burn of Boston are next in line for the appointment.

All of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are back, including the chairman and titular floor leader, Senator James F. Cavanaugh of Everett. Senator Clarence W. Hobbs Jr., of Worcester, ranking member of the Rules Committee and the Senate whip, is back for another term, as is Senator Edward F. McLaughlin of Boston, the two other members having failed of reelection. The only member of the Senate Ways and Means Committee of last year who has returned is Senator Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable. The services of Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden, ranking member of the House Rules Committee, will be available in the next session. The voters of Taunton have returned Representative Joseph E. Warner, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in 1917.

Among the joint standing committees, that on street railways, which is expected to play an exceptionally important rôle in 1918 legislation, has lost seven of last year's members, including Senator Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro. Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham is the only Senate member of the Street Railways Committee to be returned for the 1918 session. Representative George M. Worrall of Attleboro, the House chairman, was reelected for another term.

The Railroads Committee has lost six members, though the two chairmen, Senator Hobbs of Worcester and Representative Francis V. Jewett of Lowell, have been returned.

Senator Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, and Representative Charles F. Browne of Brookline, chairman of the Committee on Taxation, are available this year, though this committee has lost four members.

Neither the Senate nor the House chairman of the Committee on Agriculture was returned. Senator Arthur W. Colburn of Dracut is next in line to succeed Senator Charles A. Kimball of Littleton as Senate chairman, while Representative Benjamin G. Collins of Edgartown and Representative Charles H. Beaman of Leverett are next in line for House chairmanship to succeed Representative Waterman L. Williams of Holden.

Senator James W. Bean of Cambridge, who was defeated for reelection, was chairman of the Committee on Education. Senator Fred W. Cross of Worcester, the ranking Senate member, is to serve in the 1918 Legislature, and is next in line for the chairmanship.

Seven members of last year's Merchantile Affairs Committee will not be back, including Senator Charles W.

Eldridge of Somerville, and Representative Joseph O. Knox of Somerville, the two chairmen. Senator Walter E. McLean of Fall River, the ranking Senate member, returns this session, though Representative Fred E. Cady of Monson, the ranking House member, was not returned. Representative Frederic F. Claus of Cambridge is in line for appointment to the chairmanship.

All members of the public health committee were returned, including Senator George F. Hart of Worcester, and Representative Charles B. Frothingham of Lynn, the respective chairmen.

**SALOONS CLOSED
IN NEW ROCHELLE**

Governor Orders That This Step
Be Taken to Avert Possible
Trouble Caused by Recruits

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—It was estimated that fully 10,000 recruits were turned loose in this city without equipment of any kind, and many of them penniless, when the city was filled with recruits for the United States Army who had been ordered to report at Fort Shafter, but for whom there were no accommodations at the army post.

Serious trouble was expected. Governor Whitman was told, if the sale of liquor continued, and as a consequence, every saloon in New Rochelle was closed in compliance with an order from him. Members of the Home Defense League and other organizations patrolled the streets to see that there was no evasion of the edict.

Thousands of the young men have been taken into the homes of citizens who will entertain them until room is made for them at the fort by the transfer to camps and cantonments of men who have been supplied with equipment and given some military training. Wealthy residents have agreed to pay the expenses incurred by poorer citizens who have room for soldier guests but who are unable to bear the financial burden of entertaining them.

The city rented every theater in town and opened the doors to soldiers without charge.

**FREIGHT ENGINES
ARE COMMANDED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—That 100 big freight locomotives have been commanded from the Far West, six of which are to be taken from the Southern Pacific system by the federal Railroad War Board and will be sent east to aid in the movement of munitions and supplies, was brought out at a hearing before the State Railroad Commission here called for investigating the railroad situation in California. When the 100 engines being constructed in the United States were taken over by the Government for shipment to Russia, the railroads began construction of their own engines, it was said. This work, however, is retarded by lack of skillful mechanics. Lack of cheap railroad labor is also serious, it was said, and the admission of Mexicans or Chinese was advocated.

**BIG LOAN PROPOSED
FOR JEWISH STATE**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A \$100,000,000 Liberty loan for the restoration of the Jewish state in Palestine is proposed in a statement issued here by Harry Fischel, treasurer of the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war.

Mr. Fischel said the statement had been forwarded to Louis D. Brandeis, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, one of the leaders of the American Zionist movement, with a letter suggesting that the proposition be discussed at a conference of leading American Jews in Baltimore on Sunday.

Mr. Fischel, who pledges himself to subscribe at least \$10,000 to the proposed loan, recommends that the loan be underwritten by Jewish bankers in this country and that subscriptions be made payable within five years in installments of 20 per cent each year.

STATE COUNCIL PRINTS PAPER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The publication of a little weekly paper, "State Council News," has been undertaken by the Illinois State Council of Defense, to serve as an informal but official means of communication between the State Council of Defense and its subordinate and affiliated bodies and the individual members of those organizations.

Christmas Gifts

Those Costly—or Those Costing But Little

But each having that intangible but indelible hallmark of quality and taste that marks it as a gift that defies appraisal while inviting admiration.

A few articles to suggest our great variety of Attractive Gifts at Attractive Prices

Smith Patterson Co.

Waltham
14k. Gold.
Price
\$35

Special Value: Small size Bracelet Watch, Waltham, 17-jewel movement, 14k. case and bracelet

Waltham
20-year gold
filled case
\$25

Other Bracelet Watches, **\$15 to \$650**

14k. Gold Cuff Links **\$10**

For the new and almost universal worn soft cuffs; are in English finish, may be had either in the new Engine Turned Design, or with a plain centre; one of the best men's links of the year.

44 E. M. **\$8.50**

14k. Gold Signet Ring, English finish. A ring of good value; is heavy, well made, of graceful design and beautifully hand engraved. Same ring may be had in plain at **\$7.50**.

Man's Watch..... **\$25**

12 size Special Waltham, thin model, 17 jewel movement, in octagonal or round gold-filled case, **\$25**; in heavy, 14k. gold octagonal or round case, **\$50**. Other men's Waltham Watches, **\$10 to \$350**.

Other Signet Rings **\$3 to \$25**

Safety Razors **\$5.00 to \$30.00**

Pocket Photo Cases **\$5.50 to \$15.00**

Gold or Silver Pocket Knives **\$2.50 to \$21.00**

Fountain Pens **\$1.50 to \$29.00**

Identification Locket or Bracelet **\$1.00 to \$19.00**

Many other useful gifts appreciated by the men who are to win the war for us.

3640. Solid Gold Cameo Brooch **\$6.00**

Pink Shell Cameo of beautiful cutting in engraved solid gold mounting. We are showing Cameos in Brooches, Pendants and Rings from **\$3.00 to \$50.00**.

HANDBOOK
Illustrating in colors over two thousand articles will be mailed on request. It will assist you in making a decision and aid in selecting good values wisely.

1022

Military Wrist Watch, reliable Waltham movement, with luminous dial and hands, nickel case, with gold-filled back where it touches the wrist, leather strap. **\$19**

Other Military Wrist Watches from **\$4.25 to \$100.00**

Smith Patterson Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
52 SUMMER STREET.

NATION'S ISSUES IN BOSTON CAMPAIGN

Andrew J. Peters, Mayoralty Candidate, Says City Cannot Separate Local Concerns From the Great Struggle if It Would

Entire submerging of personality and thorough devotion to all of the powers of the city of Boston in complete cooperation with the State and the United States Government in the work of winning the world war are declared by Andrew J. Peters today, in a statement of what his line of action will be in the conduct of the affairs of this municipality should he be elected Mayor next Tuesday. He believes, he says, in constructive policies rather than in destructive criticism. He declares it to be his great ambition to give to Boston "that character of government which is worthy of her great past and of the opportunities which lie at her hand ready to be grasped." Mr. Peters' statement to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor follows:

"In giving a brief outline of the views for which I stand, of the purposes which will guide me if I am intrusted with the large powers of the Mayor of Boston for the next four years, I desire, first of all, to place special emphasis upon one point. The national crisis through which we are passing in connection with the war necessarily overshadows all local interests. We could not, if we would, separate of such a time, as this our local concerns from the great struggle in which our country is so deeply engaged—to the winning of which every resource, physical mental and moral, must be devoted. If ever there was a time when ideals and policies should dominate and the claims of personalities should be absolutely subordinated, the present is such a moment. In making this special statement for the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, which stands for high moral ideals in so many fields of thought and of human activity, there is surely no need of justifying such an attitude."

"I should never have entered this municipal contest, by becoming a candidate for Mayor if I had regarded it as a struggle between rival personalities. Unfortunately, Boston has suffered for some time through the tendency of many of her citizens, for which the press is not without blame, to be chiefly interested in a picturesque contest between strenuous and self assertive politicians—using this term in no derogatory sense, but merely as descriptive of men who have been active as I have been for many years myself, in public affairs and in political leadership. I am intrusted with the power to administer the great affairs and interests of the city of Boston I should endeavor to subordinate myself entirely to the work to be done; and in order to free myself from any motives of political ambition—and to have all our citizens know that they are not in my mind—I have given a solemn pledge that I will not be a candidate for reelection as Mayor nor will I become a candidate for any elective or appointive office during my term. The demands of the times require singleness of purpose and concentration of effort on the part of every man charged with official responsibility. Neither political oratory nor partisan intrigue can meet the problems which lie before us; sobriety of speech, steadiness of purpose, consecration of effort, are now required in public life. Performance must be made to outrun promise—indeed, lavish promises, difficult or impossible to keep, should at such a time as this, arouse our mistrust."

Absolute and consistent loyalty, in thought, word and act, to the nation in its great struggle to make the world safe for democracy, should of course, be the guiding ideals of every public man; and there is ample opportunity to show this loyalty in Boston as well as in Washington. The city government of any great American city during these coming years cannot but have a very important relation to the Federal Government and its policies. The military side of the war must be left to our military authorities; but the economic and the financial side reaches into every home in Boston. Fuel and food are both national and local questions; we are already in a situation where not only the curtailment of luxuries, but the economizing of necessities, and the elimination of all waste, has become imperative.

Now we cannot effectively preach the social and individual virtues which the present crisis of the world demands unless the city, in its organized capacity, sets a proper example to its citizens and helps to inspire them with patriotic sacrifice. We cannot successfully preach the necessity of economy in the household if we exhibit the spectacle of a wasteful municipal administration. We cannot properly impress our cosmopolitan population, gathered here from all over the world, with the meaning of democratic equality if we exhibit the spectacle of a city government permeated with favoritism. We cannot enforce the idea that party politics must be swallowed up in single-minded patriotism if the people see the Mayor using his great powers to build up and to control a partisan or personal machine.

I believe in constructive policies rather than in destructive criticism. I believe in optimism, when based upon conviction that the right and good must and will prevail. I believe in cooperation, not in personal domination; for only through the united efforts of men who think with clearness and sincerity, who act with the force of deep conviction, does our civilization advance. And, as the name itself implies, civilization finds



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Harris & Ewing

Andrew J. Peters

Candidate for Mayor of Boston in the municipal election to be held on Tuesday

INCOME TAX LAW LECTURES PLANNED

Beginning the forepart of January, about 100 agents will be sent to the various communities of Massachusetts by the collector of internal revenue at Boston, to address meetings at factories, town halls and elsewhere, designed to educate the people as to their duty to file returns with the collector pursuant to the new income tax law. The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and other established agencies will cooperate in explaining the details of the law.

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue at Boston, estimates that 350,000 persons in Massachusetts will be called upon to make returns, and he says that experience has taught him that about 90 per cent of the people do not know the provisions of the law. It is to dispel this ignorance that the campaign is being conducted. The collector has the men in training for the campaign.

The plan is to send the field agents to the larger business houses, where the employees will be assembled and the new law explained. Offices may be opened at post office buildings and elsewhere to facilitate the work of collecting the tax.

Before the speakers start out the entire state will be circularized. The circulars, some of which were put in the mails last night, explain briefly that every unmarried person who had an income of \$1000 or more during the year 1917, and every married individual living with wife or husband who had an income of \$2000 or more, must make a return on or before March 1, 1918. Blank forms will be placed at convenient points throughout the state for making returns, but persons who have made returns in previous years will receive them through the mail.

NEW COOSA RIVER COMPANY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, GA.—The Coosa River Navigation Company, backed by citizens of Floyd County, has been chartered by the Secretary of State. Headquarters will be at Rome, Ga.

Nye & Son, Inc.

Wrist Watches in gold and silver for Military and Civilian Wear
244 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

"Priscilla's Minuet"
Dutch Cocoa-Chocolate
is one of the most delicate and delicious flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste.
At all grocery stores.
W.M. FLANDERS, Wholesale Distributors,
Boston, Mass.

Boys in Camp

Light, strong corrugated boxes for parcel post deliveries. Paper and twine of all kinds.

Stone & Forsyth Co.

Telephone Beach 6820

67 Kingston St., Boston

ALL STOCK HATS Reduced to \$3.00 to \$5.00

Annie T. Low,

ROOM 314-15 LAURENCE BUILDING,

149 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

BOSTON SCHOOL PROGRESS SHOWN

Improvements for Benefit of Children Pointed Out by Joseph Lee and Public School Association in Answer to Charges

Boys and girls of the Boston public schools spell 29 per cent better than the average of boys and girls in the public schools of the United States, says Joseph Lee, candidate for reelection to the Boston School Committee. This, he says, is proof of the real and practical efficiency of the schools and in contradiction of the charge of his opponents that he is a man of "fads and frills."

To secure further improvement the teaching of spelling is now concentrated upon a list of 2500 words found by investigation that children actually write, instead of being spread over from 10,000 to 150,000 words, many of which most of them never use, he says:

By cutting out obsolete and unimportant material in arithmetic the actual proficiency of the children in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division has been raised from 12 to 17 per cent by actual measurement in the different grades, Mr. Lee states, while the teaching of geography has been improved by similar methods and increased attention has been given to oral and sight reading with corresponding results.

Since the small board came into being Mr. Lee or Mr. Kenny have been almost continuously members of it and in that time, the P. S. A. points out, the High School of Commerce, the Girls' High School of Practical Arts, and the Clerical High School have been established; the Mechanics Art High School has been made more definitely to serve its purpose, and the commercial courses in the regular high schools have been made more practical. The Girls' Trade School has been taken over and the Boys' Trade School has been started. Vocational counselors to aid the pupils and their parents in the choice of a calling have been provided in every school.

The policy of eliminating large classes through the provision of adequate school accommodations has been adopted, and a pay-as-you-go policy established, under his administration, he says.

Summer schools have been established which permanently save some 2500 children every year from having to repeat a grade—an annual saving of 2500 years of school life to Boston children, and of corresponding expense to Boston citizens.

In 1901 Mr. Lee secured the playground in connection with the Washington School in the West End and established the plan of a playground

with every school building. In 1907 he secured the passage of a law giving the school committee money for such purpose. The Public School Association which has presented Mr. Lee and William S. Kenny for nomination, points out that work of this nature is now generally recognized as an advantage to the children and a necessary part of his training for citizenship whether in peace or war. Mr. Lee's appointment, by the National Government on the Training Camp Activities Commission of both the army and navy, it says, is a national recognition of his leadership.

In refutation of the charge of his opponents that he plays into the hands of the wealthy without regard to the needs of those of moderate incomes, Mr. Lee declares that he has ever sought to meet the individual need, whatever it might be. During his term of office the number of classes for children who for one reason or another are back in their grades has been raised from 7 in 1905 to 65, and fast-moving classes have been established for children who acquire quickly, thus enabling them to make the most of themselves, relieving them of the irritation of being kept back unnaturally, and saving a year in their school work.

Preventative centers have been provided for children who intend to leave school at 14 years, giving them definite preparation for wage-earning and often inducing them to remain in school beyond the time when they had expected to stop. Classes have been established for the non-English speaking, also. This specialization, or grouping of the children according to particular needs has resulted in better work for all, as shown by the records, he says.

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The children may still better instruction the number of teachers per pupil has been increased, he says. The number of pupils per teacher Jan. 31, 1905, was 48.4. This year it has been made 40 in the first, second and eighth grades; 42 in the others.

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the extension to all pupils intending to take high school academic courses of the privilege always enjoyed in the two Latin schools of beginning high school studies in the seventh and eighth grades; and the addition of a ninth year in the elementary school for those who do not intend to take a high school course. It is planned to include the preparatory classes as an integral part of the intermediate schools.

For children who have gone to work, evening industrial teaching has been extended and improved; the evening schools have been better organized, and the continuation school has been created—the last mentioned now containing nearly 6000 pupils and having received the endorsement of educators and business men.

The establishment of evening centers, secured by Mr. Lee in 1912, has been of value in providing recreational resources for young people who have left school and in the promotion of neighborhood sentiment and civic spirit among citizens. The great development of parents' associations has served to bring the schools nearer to the people.

The committee has this year done its part in war work by a great extension of home and farm gardening and by the sending of high school boys, under careful supervision, to work on country farms.

It is the maintenance and extension of these policies which Messrs. Kenny and Lee represent, the P. S. A. declares.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

A conservation committee has been formed at Simmons College for the purpose of conserving college utilities such as heat, electric lights, soap and paper. The committee consists of three members of the faculty: Dr. Leslie L. Campbell, chairman, Dr. Curtis M. Hilliard and Miss Sophronia M. Elliott; and three students: Miss Miriam Apple of Frederick, Md., chairman; Miss Katharine Rumble of Brookline, and Miss Mary Coburn.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock vesper services are to be held for members of the faculty, students and their friends in the church on Peterborough Street. According to custom the freshmen class has decorated the chapel. Dr. Frank E. Farley, chairman of the English department, is to conduct the service, and the address is to be given by Rev. Dr. Louise Arnold, dean of the college.

Carols are to be sung by the choir and the Glee Club and special music is to be played by the college string orchestra. The Y. W. C. A. Red Triangle fund closed yesterday, and it was announced that the campaign had netted \$2470.

FISH IMPORTS UNINTERRUPTED

Recent Rulings of Canadian Food Controller Not to Affect United States Entry

Imports of Canadian fish, nearly \$10,000,000 worth of which enters the United States annually, are not to be interrupted by recent rulings of the Canadian Government Food Controller requiring export licenses for certain fish, according to reports received by prominent Boston fish dealers from Ottawa. Arrangements have been made allowing practically all fish for consumption in the United States to be exported from Canada, under endorsement by the collector of customs at the point of exit, on the usual shipper's entry.

Fish is sent in great quantities to the West, New York, Boston, Gloucester and other points in the United States from Canada each year. The shipments include lobsters, mackerel, herring, cured, smoked and pickled fish and sometimes canned and shell fish other than lobster. The recent ruling requiring export licenses for certain fish affected much sent to Boston and Gloucester from Halifax, Yarmouth, and other points.

George E. Willey, president of the Boston Fish Bureau, immediately wrote to Ottawa for detailed information. The reply indicates that concessions have been made for dried, cured, prepared, salted, and smoked fish, whereby they may be forwarded with prompt dispatch. Canadian custom officials have been authorized to issue licenses for fish, cured in any form, to be exported to any destination in North and South America.

Canadian fish exports to the United States have been growing rapidly of recent years, and shipments are now made direct to point of destination. A few years ago, most of it was sent to Boston, and handled here by salt fish dealers, previous to distribution throughout the country.

Statistics provided by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, show the value of all fish imports in this country from Canada to be \$9,727,441 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, compared to \$7,996,900 for the previous year. The 1917 fiscal year report has not yet been distributed here. All imports from Canada during the year ending June 30, 1916, including fish, totaled \$204,018,227, according to the federal report.

Thrift and War Savings Stamps
On Sale at Information Bureau
Second Floor
The Government's new plan
for savings fully explained—
Stamps and Certificates issued.

THE SHEPARD STORES

Christmas Club Checks
cashed in purchase of merchandise.

Dorothy Dodd

GIVE "DOROTHY DODD" SHOES FOR CHRISTMAS

They look well—feel well—wear well

During the last few seasons, especially now, during war times, the giving spirit of the public has turned to practical and useful gifts. No longer do people overload one another with gineracks and ornaments at Christmas time. Instead they give wearing apparel, books and the like.

A number of years ago, shoes were not recognized as appropriate Christmas gifts.

Now, there is no better gift, no more appropriate gift, than a pair of "DOROTHY DODD" Shoes.

See our complete assortments.

A—Women's Kid Lace Boot—Plain toe, leather Louis heel, 8.00.

B—Women's Kidskin Button Boot—Welted sole and low walking heel, an easy walking boot for every day wear, 6.50.

C—Women's Mahogany Calf Lace Boot—Low military heel, wing tip, very smart, 10.00.

D—Women's Dull Lace Boot—Cloth top, Cuban heel, wing tip, suitable for young women, 6.00.

E—Women's Kidskin Lace Boot—Black cloth top, welt sole, leather Louis heel, 5.00.

F—Women's Tan Calf Lace Boot—Tan buck top, welted sole, Cuban leather heel, a high grade boot, 12.50.

G—Women's Dull Lace Boot—Welt sole, leather Cuban heel, perforated tip, one of the latest style boots, 8.00.

H—Women's Kidskin Lace Boot—Plain toe, leather Louis heel; neat, well-fitting shoe, 6.00.

I—Women's Dull Calf Boot—Welted sole, medium heel and wing tip; one of the popular styles, 8.00.

(Temple Place—First Floor)

CAMPAIGN IS NOW OVER IN CANADA

Arrangements for Polling—Unionists Confident—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne Predicts Substantial Majority for Premier

OTTAWA, Ont.—The campaign in the Canadian elections is now virtually over and all preparations have been completed for the election on Monday.

The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is predicting that the Coalition will have at least 10 seats in this province, and that it will have in Parliament a majority certainly of 40 and probably 50 seats. His estimates are based on the latest indications from all parts of the province and of the country.

Polls will close at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when domestic ballots will be counted and boxes sealed for return to Ottawa.

Boxes containing soldier votes will be forwarded to Paris, London and Ottawa for the counting of their contents.

Polls for the soldier vote have been open for four weeks in England, France, Flanders, Italy, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Bermuda, St. Lucia and at many points in the United States, south to Texas and west to California. Only one day is allowed for the polling of the domestic vote.

There are 235 members to be returned. Twenty-five members already have been declared elected through lack of opposition. Of these, 10 are Unionist and 15 Liberal.

In three other cases election is deferred. They are at Halifax, with two members, owing to the explosion, and the Yukon, with one member, owing to the distance.

In the case of the 207 contested elections, most of the domestic voting results will be known Monday night and practically all by Tuesday.

The soldier vote, which will be distributed throughout the Canadian constituencies by the designation or domicile of each soldier, will not be returned for several days, probably a month, and possibly not for two months.

Hence, in the event of a narrow majority, the result of the election may remain in doubt until the soldier returns are received and applied to the domestic vote.

Sir Herbert Ames' Views

Head of Patriotic Fund Clears the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—As the election campaign draws toward its close, the Unionist leaders in this province are becoming more and more confident that the win-the-war party is certain to carry the country, and even to make an excellent showing in the Province of Quebec.

Even more significant, perhaps, than the party advices, are the contrasting methods adopted by the adherents of the Government and the Laurierites.

The government candidates are holding meetings nightly, setting before the people logically and clearly, in speeches singularly free from personalities, the real situation—that is, that the election presents an issue not of men, but of a cause. The question is simply whether Canada, having put her hand to the plow in 1914, with the unanimous consent of Parliament, and the unconditional endorsement of the leader of the opposition as well as of the Premier, shall now quit and leave the finishing of her task entirely to the United States, deserting her sons who have served three years on the western front.

The local Unionists are pointing out constantly that any other matters brought into the campaign are not in point and tend only to cloud the issue. For purposes of reproduction, the arguments of Sir Herbert Ames perhaps lend themselves best to the reporter. Sir Herbert is a veteran member and is head of the Patriotic Fund. He is far from being the popular type of stump orator, but his dispassionate logic is so appealing as to make him even more acceptable to his audiences—when his audience will listen to him. He explains the importance of the remarkable work of Sir Thomas White in raising \$750,000,000 for war purposes in three years; drives away the idea of the high cost of living by affirming that it is due to the fact that Europe is dependent on the United States and Canada for her food, and that if those countries kept their food they might have low prices, but meantime their soldiers would starve; points out that although no government can prevent high prices in war time, it can do what the Canadian Government has done—see to it that there is plenty of work at good wages and punish and prevent profiteering.

But it is not always that the Unionist speakers can get a hearing. At Sherbrooke there was an organized demonstration by a crowd that wrecked the building in which the Unionist meeting was held, and made it look for a time as if two ministers of the Crown, the Hon. Mr. Ballantyne and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Ministers of Justice, might be in serious danger. They were not injured, however; but they and other candidates have been subjected at other meetings to experiences only less unpleasant. Sir Herbert Ames has been unable to get a hearing in one part of his district of St. Antoine, and in the country towns candidates have not only found their meetings broken up, but have been targets for stones, decayed vegetables and even, in one instance, bullets.

In spite of these trying conditions,

the Union candidates all have retained their dignity and have pointed out constantly that the demonstrations of violence and the denial of free speech were not a result of the real nature of the French-Canadians of the province, but came of false leadership. This fact has been emphasized repeatedly at the public meetings. Some of the speakers have expressed the belief that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals have taken the opportunity to unite the disaffected factions in order to regain control of the Government; and others have laid much of the blame, directly or indirectly, at the door of the church of Rome.

On Saturday night last, in Westmount, Sir Herbert Ames pointed out that in Massachusetts thousands of French-Canadians had gone willingly and proudly to enroll under the American selective draft law. There had been no sign of trouble. Was there any reason, he asked, why the Military Service Act should not be as well received by their compatriots here? "If there is," he continued, "I leave it to you to find out that reason."

At the same meeting, Senator Pope, a campaigner who knows the French-Canadian intimately, declared: "I know the French-Canadians and I love them; but I despise the men, let them be who they may be—they clerical or otherwise—who have misled them."

HALIFAX ELECTION POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Owing to the continuation of affairs in Halifax, it has been found impossible to hold the election in the city on Monday next.

The election has been postponed under the authority of the war act, as the explosion is regarded in official circles as primarily due to the war.

The nominations will stand, as were the candidates to be renominated, the election would become a by-election, and no military votes could be cast for Halifax, as the military voters act under which the soldiers are voting does not apply to by-elections. The election is expected to be held on Jan. 28, which is the polling day in the Yukon.

The only news which has been received from Halifax is to the effect that owing to the severity of the storm, the Boston relief steamer Calving Austin had to postpone her sailing until today.

FARMERS MAKE LABOR APPEAL

Kansas Wants Congress to Help Provide Men for the Harvest of Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The extension of the Selective Service Law so that may include the furnishing of men to the farms during the rush season has been asked of Congress by the Kansas farmers. The farm labor situation in Kansas is so bad at the present time that the farmers are up in arms over the possibility that their crops may be lost and their farm operations curtailed next spring because of a lack of farm labor. They are insisting that some definite plan be worked out by Congress that they may know what to expect when the rush begins.

"Congress ought to extend the Selective Service Law to include men of every age and the boys above 16 or 17 years," said S. M. Sherman, manager of a ranch of 25,000 acres in Ellsworth County. "The Selective Service Law now applies to men for actual army service or for service directly of interest to the Government. It is limited as to ages, and those not within the draft ages can do as they please without regard to their worth to the Government in war service. The Government should require all men to register and state their abilities and then the Government could determine what they should do during the period of the war. A city man could not get out and do all the strenuous farm labor but he could drive machines, operate tractors and do much other work of a rather light nature which would be just as valuable to the army service as if they could shoulder a gun and go to war. The Government should, and we hope it will, require the registration of every able-bodied citizen, regardless of whether or not he will be needed in the army. Then it should designate to each man his duty during the war and see that he does it."

COURT ORDERS BOND PURCHASE BY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—In order to determine the legality of permitting the Sioux Falls School Board to purchase Liberty bonds with money in his possession, City Treasurer Toohey permitted a friendly suit to be brought against him in the State Supreme Court at Pierre. The board sought and obtained a peremptory writ which directs the treasurer to issue a warrant for \$27,000 for bonds, the wrist setting at rest any question of the transfer of the funds into interest-bearing bonds.

EXEMPTION REFUSED GERMAN COLONISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Representatives of the Hutterische Society, composed of five communistic colonies of German farmers, have returned from Washington, D. C., where they had gone to obtain exemptions for their young men from military service. The request was based on the grounds that participation in war is contrary to their religious beliefs. The War Department declined to grant the immunity sought.

SOLDIERS' LIST IS BEING COPIED

Force of Men From Office of Andrew J. Peters Takes Steps for Prevention of Corruption at the Polls Next Tuesday

Inspection and copying of the list of some 7,000 names of Boston men who are mustered into the military service of the United States is now being conducted by a force of men from the office of Andrew J. Peters, who notified Governor McCall that he had been "reliably informed that an effort will be made at the city election next Tuesday to vote on the names of men who have been mustered into the United States service."

Governor McCall yesterday notified Mr. Peters that he would have opportunity to inspect the military roster at the State House and today that inspection is being conducted. Stephen O'Meara, Commissioner of Police of Boston, will have access to this list of names and his policemen next Tuesday are to be on the lookout for men who might try to impersonate absent soldiers and vote.

What the result of the Boston

mayorality, councilmanic and school committee campaign will be is today the subject of conjecture. The political prophets differ in their opinions.

Large political meetings are to be held tonight in Boston by Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley and James A. Gallivan at which they will sum up their appeals to the people for votes at the polls next Tuesday when the mayorality contest will be decided.

Mr. Peters' largest meeting tonight is to be in the Dudley Street Opera House in Roxbury. Mayor Curley and his friends will hold forth in the Tremont Temple while Mr. Gallivan has made his plans for a great gathering in Mechanics Building. Each of the three candidates is insisting today that success is his. The final hours of the campaign are at hand and every effort is being made by all of the different political workers all over the city.

It is its present form the petition for the removal of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, filed by two officers of the Watch and Ward Society, cannot be considered by the Supreme Judicial Court, according to a ruling made by Chief Justice Rugg yesterday. It is held the petition can be so amended in form as to be legal in which event the judge promised a speedy hearing.

Mayor Curley last night practically burned all bridges between himself and Martin M. Lomasney, whose brother, Joseph P. Lomasney, resigned from the school house commission on Thursday night. Today the Mayor's political advertisements are declaring that Congressman Peter F. Tague will practically abandon his campaign in Mr. Gallivan's interests and that the latter will really aid in the election of Mr. Peters as Mayor next Tuesday. Mayor Curley and his friends continue to assert their confidence in the result of next Tuesday's balloting. They declare the Mayor's political machine is intact and that he will receive a far larger percentage of Republican votes than his opponents are willing to concede.

Men are saying that anywhere from 30,000 to 35,000 Republican votes will be sufficient to elect next Tuesday, for with the 7,000 odd soldiers in camp and the stay-at-home vote in a nonpartisan election always uncertain, they do not think that the total vote will go very far beyond 75,000. In the four-cornered contest for the mayorality it is held that 30,000 votes would probably declare the winner. It is said by some experts that the Republican vote will be uncertain, and that the 22,000 received by Candidate Abbott for Sheriff at the recent state election probably gives some idea of what may come out next Tuesday.

Back of the clamor and the shouting, the speaking and the bands and all the hurly burly of the present municipal campaign in Boston looms the great question of government—service to the city, service to the State and service to the nation, a man who is a student of municipal affairs declared today. The people of Boston will say next Tuesday, declared this man, what sort of government the majority, or it may be a plurality, desire. The exact question, this man said, had been put squarely before the people of Boston in a thoughtful and intelligent manner. He said Mr. Peters in his campaign had kept himself in the background relatively confining himself to a statement of the changes which he thinks should be wrought in Boston's municipal conduct. That Mayor Curley has done much in the way of constructive work for the city, this man admitted, but he said the Mayor clung to the old time methods of placing politics first and deeds afterward. A business administration, a clean, nonpolitical administration, is what Boston needs above all things, especially at this time, declared this citizen and an administrator in which race or religious bias should be something unheard of.

Whether a sufficient number of the people of Boston have developed sound judgment to the extent of making a change in their method of government by ousting men from office who see no other way by which to succeed other than through the practice of political methods, this municipal student said next Tuesday would show.

It is not really a question of candidates, held this man, but a question of rectitude, of plan of procedure; whether men were to be actuated and influenced by their duty, their obligation as citizens, or whether they are to be impelled through reward, hope of reward and promise of reward with the alternative of discharge from their positions.

The four candidates made many speeches last night in different parts of the city. Mayor Curley proclaim-

ing that three of the candidates and their supporters had combined to accomplish his defeat if possible. He predicted that Mr. Lomasney would declare himself for Mr. Peters. The Mayor said the petition to the court to remove the District Attorney was in fact aimed at him. He declared the "black flag of bigotry, unfurled by Grafton Cushing" had been raised against him in this campaign. He insisted he will be successful. He said that all of the press of Boston with the exception of the Boston Globe is against him.

MORE SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Manufacturers Association has issued a statement declaring its attitude toward Union Government and the Military Service Act, in which refers to the forthcoming election as "the most momentous decision the people of Canada have ever been called upon to make, and before the sun rises on the fateful day that must witness their deliberated choice of the divergent courses that lie before them, we feel impelled to express to our members in all parts of the Dominion the views we hold upon the duty of the hour."

"At the annual meeting held in Winnipeg last June," the statement says, "the association without a single dissenting voice, pledged the support of its members for any measure of conscription which the Prime Minister, with his more intimate knowledge of the needs of the situation, might see fit to introduce, firmly believing that the voluntary system could no longer be depended upon to furnish the reinforcements requisite to maintain the fighting strength of Canada's overseas forces. By having passed the Military Service Act, the Prime Minister has clearly earned the association's active support. For it now to withhold that support would be to violate a solemn pledge and to bring down dishonor upon its own head."

"As a logical sequel to the action taken at Winnipeg, the executive council at its September meeting held in Toronto, warmly commended the Prime Minister upon the announcement of his determination to form a Union Government, in order that the provisions of the Military Service Act might better be carried out. Supplementing this commendation, the full support of the association was again definitely promised. And at a later meeting of the executive council held in Montreal in October, after Union Government had been successfully consummated, the congratulations of the association were extended to the Prime Minister, coupled with renewed assurances of loyalty and support."

"By these acts, which leave no room for argument, the association is irrevocably pledged to assist the cause of Union Government in the election now impending."

"The association has always striven to maintain itself as a nonpartisan organization. It can conscientiously fight for Union Government in this campaign without in any way deviating from its traditional policy, for the Union Government, far from being a partisan Government, represents a happy fusion of strong men from both political parties, of eastern Conservatism and western Liberalism, of protectionists and free traders, all standing firmly together upon a common platform of military service, and united in their determination to subordinate, for the time being, every other issue to the one transcendent necessity of winning the war."

"Canada as a nation must carry on, Our soldiers at the front, by their magnificent courage, their splendid victories, and their uncomplaining sacrifices, have won for themselves and for Canada the admiration of the whole world. To fail at this stage in our support of them, to incur even the risk of delaying that support, would be to besmirch a reputation for which they have paid with their life's blood, to prove ourselves false to the Empire and to our allies, and to cover ourselves with disgrace. The enforcement of military service will preserve our national honor and enable us to look our fellow men in the face; a return to voluntary service, which long since ceased to yield adequate reinforcements, can only be attended by results too shameful to contemplate."

"But apart from such motives of honor and loyalty, which naturally must have our first consideration, there rests upon us a heavy responsibility as employers of labor. The present prosperity of Canada is in a large measure due to war business; which Great Britain and her allies have been glad to place with us because of the effective military support we have given them. The foundation for a continuance of that business has just been laid by the success we have made of the Victory Loan. Were Canada now to defeat Union Government, and abandon military service, her chances of sharing in such business would surely be impaired, just how seriously none of us can tell. When these figures are in hand, the Government will be asked to devise hands to furnish the harvest hands needed."

"The industrial consequences by which such action might be followed in Canada, make it very clear that our duty to those who, as working people, are dependent upon us, as well as our duty to our soldiers in France, alike impel us to put forth every effort to insure the return of the Union Government."

"The executive council of the association, therefore, appeals to members from the Atlantic to the Pacific to lose no time in bringing their working stafes together and placing before them in the strongest possible manner the reason why Unionist candidates should be supported."

SUPPLY DELIVERIES BEHIND CONTRACTS

Army Quartermaster-General's Department Announces Delinquency on Clothing Contracts of From 6 to 48 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Facing investigation by the Senate Military Committee next week, the army quartermaster-general's department has announced today a delinquency in delivery of clothing, shoes and blanket contracts of from 6 to 48 per cent. The slow delivery of needed supplies was blamed on contractors and transportation congestion.

The quartermaster's office stated, however, that "adequate supplies of clothing have been provided all men in service." If proper deliveries are made by contractors and transportation is not blocked, "uninterruptedly adequate supplies for all future needs will be assured." It was further announced.

Contracts announced show the intensity of the war preparations of the United States, more than 8,000,000 hats and 20,000,000 pairs of shoes having been contracted for.

The following list of supplies shows differences between contracts given and deliveries made up to Dec. 1: Blankets contracted for 17,931,682, delivered 5,990,233; woolen cloth for overcoats contracted, enough for 5,691,350, delivered enough for 2,026,346; woolen cloth for uniforms, contracted 23,956,953 yards, delivered 11,29,867 yards; woolen cloth for shirts, contracted 35,155,081 yards, delivered 10,990,205 yards, made up into 5,676,444 shirts; shoes, contracted 21,117,612 pairs, delivered 8,525,298 pairs; hats, contracted 8,092,021, delivered 3,554,091. Some contracts were for delivery later than Dec. 1.

The House committee on expenditures in the navy department entered the inquiry lists today by announcing an independent investigation of departmental spendings.

Thomas W. Lawson has demanded a "House investigation by Congress of contractors, committeemen and other amateur officials" running the war and also of alleged enormous war profits. Congressmen received "Citizen" Lawson's messages from Boston today.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The second performance of the Phi Sigma masque, "The Crossroads," will be held at Wellesley College tonight. The scene of the play is Provence, France, and the time is in the Sixteenth Century.

FRANKLIN PARK GOLF COURSE

In a letter to the Scarborough Golf Club Mayor Curley announces that he will give the golf course at Franklin Park restored and asks the cooperation of the members of the club. He asks Angus Cameron, the secretary of the club, to inform the 300 members of the club of this action.

LUMBERMEN MERGER PROPOSED

CUT A CORD OF WOOD MOVEMENT

Movement Already Started in Maine and Western Massachusetts to Be Taken Up in Districts Nearer Boston

Informed by the New England fuel administrators and already under way in Maine and the western part of Massachusetts, the local campaign to "cut a cord of wood" in order to conserve the coal for the manufacture of war material starts this afternoon at the Lincoln estate of James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, where members of the Appalachian Mountain Club are to hold a "chopping bee." While reports from many parts of New England show the necessity for increasing the fuel supply, steps have been taken by the fuel administrators to encourage wood-chopping and the Massachusetts Forestry Association has enrolled college students to work in the wood lots during their December vacation.

In Springfield, Mass., the school committee has under consideration a plan to close the public schools during January, and extend the term into the summer, in order to release coal. Two churches of Worcester have combined to save the running of unnecessary heating systems. These steps while serious enough in themselves, are overshadowed by reports from all parts of the eastern states that factories manufacturing war munitions are badly hampered by lack of coal.

William J. Gannon, acting Commissioner of Public Works for Fitchburg, said today that many of the city laborers were being employed on wood lots to cut wood for the poor department as well as the school department. He explained that there was quite a shortage of wood in that district on account of a scarcity of labor.

Both Worcester and Fitchburg manufacturing plants have been hindered by coal conditions, and next Monday a delegation of Worcester manufacturers is to discuss plans for collaboration with the National Fuel Administrator in Washington. In the meanwhile students at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the Clark College have shouldered axes and, especially at Clark, have chopped considerable wood in Worcester county already.

Response to the call for volunteers to chop wood during the coming vacations by Harvard and Tufts has been encouraging, according to officials of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. Not only have the colleges responded but in several towns of the Commonwealth, ministers have called on their congregations to chop wood to heat the churches.

Steps to encourage the campaign in Vermont are promised by Fred A. Rogers, recently elected president of the Vermont State Grange. At the convention, last Wednesday, he outlined his policy for next year and added that not a ton of coal should be sold to farmers this winter, as there is enough wood to keep the fires going if the farmers will chop it.

Forestry experts in Maine, cooperating with the Maine Fuel Administration, are endeavoring to explain to the public the need of cutting wood. Dr. Charles D. Woods of the University of Maine, together with representatives of the Maine Fuel Administration, has sent circulars on this subject to granges in that state. Included in this circular were the following statements:

"Because of the scarcity of labor it will not be practicable for large operators to cut much wood for market, but if every owner of a farm wood lot will cut all of the wood that he will need for his own use for 1918-19 and a few extra cords for market the total increase in fuel and wood will be considerable."

"Both as a matter of personal and community prudence and as an expression of National patriotism every farmer who burns some coal should plan to replace coal in his house another winter with wood. And every village resident who now burns some wood should purchase an increased supply for 1918-19 and reduce his coal consumption to the lowest possible terms. The cost of transporting and handling wood makes it an expensive fuel in cities, but it may be necessary for city people to provide wood for fuel in 1918-19 or sacrifice their comfort."

"A cord of hard maple, beech, yellow or silver birch, elm and similar woods have a fuel value equal to a ton of anthracite coal. A cord of gray birch, soft maple, or similar woods is the fuel equivalent of three-fourths of a ton of coal. A cord of pine, spruce, fir, hemlock and the like is equal to a half ton of coal."

Reports from farmers in the western part of Massachusetts and Maine show that there is no dearth of wood to be cut and that the only hindering feature is the lack of labor which is hoped to be overcome through the cooperation of all who are able to chop. A member of the Massachusetts Fuel Administration has recommended that "cut-a-cord" clubs be formed similar to the garden clubs in the summer so that those interested in producing food in the summer can supply fuel in the winter.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB PROGRAM
The first in a series of winter entertainments planned for enlisted men will be given tomorrow afternoon at the United Service Club, 48 Boylston Street, when Thomas A. Watson, a co-worker of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, will speak on "The Birth and Babyhood of the Telephone."

A special program will be presented in the large assembly hall recently opened up, consisting of selections by the Navy Yard Orchestra, and music by the Mendelssohn Singers. F. H. Bate, at the head of the club,

will speak, and there will be other interesting features.

This evening will note the opening up of the club canteen, where refreshments will be served to the men at cost prices.

The staff of the club is composed of F. H. Bate, L. F. McCarthy, and H. L. Haines of the navy, and three army men appointed by Capt. Ralph C. Garrison of the provost guard. The purpose of the club is to have the enlisted men absolutely in control of the activities.

HOOVER'S SUGAR DEFENSE OUTLINED

(Continued from page one)

mittee. He declared he had declined to head a sugar price committee because he was an interested party.

Mr. Spreckels produced a letter from George Rolph, chairman of the Hoover committee dated Dec. 10, in which Mr. Rolph said the State Department had been negotiating with the Cuban Government regarding price and supply of sugar. That was the first Mr. Spreckels had heard of such negotiations, he said.

Judge Lindley, counsel for Mr. Hoover, intimated that the high price for Cuban sugar was being arranged for some secret diplomatic reason.

Mr. Lindley also denied that the Food Administration had fixed the price of beet sugar. "We have no control over price, only under the licensing of what we are willing to waive all technical procedure and guarantees in order that an expeditious and practicable procedure might be adopted for an early decision in the case."

"Consequently if at a later date the situation should change and times become more normal and the commission should be of opinion that the increase in the freight rates in whole or in part are no longer just and reasonable, that we will reduce them upon an expression to us from the commission following a hearing and proceeding, no more extensive or different from that in which we are now engaged."

California Controversy

Food Commissioner States Trouble Is Settled in Essential Details

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California sugar beet controversy, in which the growers claimed that they were being discriminated against in favor of the refiners, has been settled in all essential details, according to the food commissioner for California, Ralph P. Merritt.

Under the agreement arrived at, the growers are to receive \$7.50 a ton for beets of 15 per cent sugar content and 50 cents per advance per ton for each per cent of sugar above that amount and a further bonus of 50 cents a ton if they plant 80 per cent more than the acreage of 1917.

This final readjustment has been agreed to by a majority of the growers, says Mr. Merritt, and is all that was demanded by the growers up to a month ago. The Food Administration has also agreed to have government inspectors at the refineries, to protect the growers' interests in determining sugar content, etc. District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, who conducted a grand jury investigation into the alleged grievances of the growers, has not, however, accepted the decision of the State Food Commissioner and is on the way to Washington to lay the matter before the federal authorities.

STATE IS OFFERED 8000 TONS OF SUGAR

(Continued from page one)

requirement of a sugar card to each consumer.

So Mr. Endicott and his staff are trying to distribute what sugar is obtainable through seeing that it goes by fair distribution from the refinery to the wholesaler and the retail dealer. How the consumer is to get it from the retailer, by fair distribution, is apparently a question that the retailer and the consumer must somehow answer themselves.

Confidence in Mr. Hoover is expressed throughout the offices of the Massachusetts Fuel Administrator. Unfavorable criticism of his policy, as by Claus A. Spreckels in the Senate committee hearing at Washington, is considered not at all damaging to Mr. Hoover.

In no way does the administration of Mr. Endicott seem to wish to change the federal policy of food administration.

The regulating of relations between retailers and their customers, however, is left to state food administrators, and consequently varies in different states.

In Massachusetts it has so far taken the form of consultation with leading retailers and giving advice generally to retailers.

Excepted in Contract

Statement by Mr. Babst on Louisiana Sugar Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, on Friday night said: "I was present at the afternoon session of the Senate Committee on Manufactures. Inasmuch as the committee may wish me to appear later, I do not wish to comment on the developments of the day; but I may, I think, direct attention to the fact, well known in the sugar trade, but not yet brought out before the committee, that the purchase of Louisiana sugars, like Philippine and Hawaiian sugars, is specifically excepted from the Hoover contract with the refiners."

These sugars, therefore, are not under the control of the International Sugar Committee. With this made clear, the offer to purchase Louisiana sugar will be seen to have been entirely in order. The actual purchase, 26,000 tons, less than one-quarter of the amount usually taken, is now a very important factor of relief in the eastern states, especially in New England.

NEW HAVEN READY TO WAIVE RIGHTS

Representative of Road at Hearing Says It Would Adopt Proposed Schedule as a War Emergency Measure

The proposed increase in passenger and freight rates in New England is regarded by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad more as a permanent measure than one growing out of the present war conditions, but the New Haven is willing to waive its technical rights for a future revision if conditions return to the normal, according to a statement by Vice-President Benjamin Campbell today at the final session of the rate hearing in Boston.

Mr. Campbell qualified his statement by saying, "While we believe that the scale of rates which we have proposed should be permanent, nevertheless we are willing to waive all technical procedure and guarantees in order that an expeditious and practicable procedure might be adopted for an early decision in the case."

"Consequently if at a later date the situation should change and times become more normal and the commission should be of opinion that the increase in the freight rates in whole or in part are no longer just and reasonable, that we will reduce them upon an expression to us from the commission following a hearing and proceeding, no more extensive or different from that in which we are now engaged."

The question of mileage tickets, and passenger fares in the so-called Boston 15-mile zone was taken up with Mr. Campbell by Benjamin I. Spock, counsel for the New Haven in a series of inquiries prepared by Examiner LaRoe of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Spock asked Mr. Campbell if it would be fair or practicable to deprive New England of mileage tickets, and still leave them in the rest of the country.

To this Mr. Campbell replied: "It is unfair to the New England carriers to sell mileage tickets on the present low units of 500 and 1000 miles good for bearer and interchangeable. If it is unfair from the standpoint of what obtains in other parts of the country to deprive New England of mileage tickets, then the conditions surrounding their sales should not be less restrictive than elsewhere. They should be of individual form and of equal units.

"These like some other forms of tickets are discriminatory and of special privileged character. They are not in force on the New Haven, except in New York State, where the unit is 50 instead of 25, and we think these should be eliminated. We know of no good reasons why such tickets are necessary. We cannot admit that the one-way fare of two cents per mile within the 15 miles Boston zone is fair. We regard it as discriminatory, in as much as a higher one-way rate is charged on other parts of the line; for an equal distance to and from the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street Station in New York the one-way fare is three cents per mile.

"We do not believe that it can reasonably be justified within the 15-mile zone of Boston on the ground of traffic density. This rate within the 15-mile zone was not advanced at the time the increase to 2½ cents was made because of the existence of the trip ticket which, as has been stated, is sold at approximately 1 cent per mile within its limit; and we believe, in view of the wide spread between the trip and the one-way ticket rates, that if the latter were left at 2 cents we would find a greater use for it than if made higher, and correspondingly reduce use of the low rate trip ticket."

Mr. Campbell replied, "The existence of the two-cent one-way rate around Boston has the effect of reducing the rate 7½ cents on all one-way tickets sold between Boston and points outside of the 15-mile zone, which is a revenue matter of much importance.

In referring to Mr. Spock's question as to why the one-way fare was placed 2½ cents a mile Mr. Campbell said that it was adopted because it is in the rate making practice the next logical point above 2½ cents. It was also adopted for the purpose of securing in part the passenger business the amount of revenue which the company's present need required.

In the past few years local passenger revenues have been increased proportionately if not equally with local freight revenue. It is believed to be more equitable to obtain needed revenue increased from both branches of traffic than to add it all to the freight business.

Mr. Campbell justified the higher rates for the dense passenger territory of New England as compared with trunk line or central freight association territory by stating that the cost of operation was greater, and also because the trunk lines obtain a greater net return for their freight business than those in New England.

Speaking of the per diem charge for freight cars Mr. Campbell said: "From a New Haven standpoint, the New England roads are at a disadvantage under per diem charges for freight cars, for the reason that substantially all of the business they handle must first come to them from their connections.

"In this matter the New Haven may be likened to the small end of a funnel—the lines west of the Hudson the

large end: business is gathered up by these lines all over the country and concentrated at the gateways entering New England.

"The New Haven has no power to limit the volume, which oftentimes is much greater than it can absorb when working to capacity. Under per diem rule, when a car is tendered to it, but cannot be accepted because capacity is utilized, per diem starts to run, and this may back up to the farthest point west, where a car is detained because of those ahead waiting to get in.

"The only recourse the New Haven has to protect itself from this accumulation of per diem is the issuance of an embargo. Per diem against it then ceases on cars that are accepted from shippers by connecting lines after the date embargo takes effect.

At the hearing yesterday Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook, stated that his railroad was in unusually good condition and need only a slight revision of its class freight rates. This statement brought from Examiner LaRoe a few words of commendation. Mr. Todd also stated that it was impossible to state how many bushels of potatoes were in storage in Northern Maine, for the reason that the growers had used part of their profits from the sale of the 1916 crop at maximum prices in building concrete cellars, and had not sent their potatoes to the big storage warehouses as usual. He also said that his road has been very busy during the past year in carrying automobiles into Northern Maine.

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IDaho Dry Law Finding Approved

Prohibition Workers Say United States Supreme Court Decision Strikes Final Blow at the Personal Liberty Argument

Temperance advocates welcome the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Idaho dry-law controversy, as striking a final blow at the foundations of the personal-liberty argument upon which the liquor interests have in large degree based their struggle to overthrow home-dry prohibition laws. For years the prohibition workers have contended that no person has an inherent right to possess intoxicating liquors or to engage in the traffic, and the Supreme Court decision is interpreted as upholding with full finality their convictions in this regard.

The addition of the Idaho decision to the numerous other Supreme Court decisions upholding the constitutionality of prohibition laws, both national and state laws, is held to mark another step in weaving a sturdy net about the liquor traffic in the United States, and to call a halt to the ruthless attempts of the organized traffic to discredit prohibition.

Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, takes the view that the Idaho decision, in a way, supplements the Supreme Court decision a year ago which upheld the federal Webb-Kenyon law. The latter opinion gave full force to the statute preventing the use of interstate commerce to ship intoxicants into dry territory, a device frequently employed by the liquor trade to support their claims that prohibition does not prohibit. The Idaho decision goes one step farther in assuring the states of an indisputable right to declare that their citizens shall not have intoxicants in their possession, not even for personal use.

The Supreme Court has taken an extreme stand in the Idaho case, says Mr. Magwood, and by so doing has made it doubly clear that the prohibition laws of the states can be enforced. He declares that in almost every instance, drastic antiquated laws have been forced upon the organized traffic by its own impudence and hysteria. The wanton misuse of the privileges accorded the traffic, he explains, have in many cases caused the citizens to rise up and take drastic action.

Such has been the case in Massachusetts, Mr. Magwood further amplifies, where the abuse of the sixth class druggists' licenses and pony express business has resulted largely in the abrogation of these privileges to the trade. In all cities of Massachusetts but three, he adds, druggists' licenses have now been abolished, while in all but 30 towns they are no longer permitted. With regard to the pony-express permits, Mr. Magwood points out that the majority of the Massachusetts' cities and towns no longer tolerate them.

The great importance to the United States of the Supreme Court decision in the Idaho case, is emphasized by Mr. Magwood. He feels the decision to have been rendered at a time when its effect will be most helpful in aiding the friends of temperance to surmount the persistent efforts of the brewers and distillers to discredit the enforcement of prohibition everywhere as an argument against national prohibition.

TENNESSEE RIVER BRIDGE DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Chattanooga's new steel and concrete bridge, which spans the Tennessee River at Market Street, was formally opened to the public on Nov. 17. Fully 1500 spectators witnessed the dedication exercises at the south approach, and practically every available automobile in the city crossed and recrossed the structure before night fall.

The ceremonies were conducted by the Chattanooga Auto Club.

The actual construction of this bridge was begun on Nov. 1, 1914, and the work was practically finished on Nov. 17 last.

The funds with which to finance this undertaking were raised by an original bond issue authorized by the Tennessee Legislature on Sept. 16, 1913, and voted by the county court in 1914, an additional bond issue being authorized by the last Legislature, the entire cost up to date approximating \$1,050,000.

The main design for the bridge was drawn by B. H. Davis of New York City. Mr. Davis was followed by J. E. Greiner, an engineer of Baltimore, who planned the foundation piers and had charge of the caisson work. The structure is composed of four arch spans 180 feet long, two arch spans of 165 feet, and the channel span of 300 feet. The bascule span contains 2,700,000 pounds of structural steel, and in the concrete sections 1,900,000 pounds of reinforcing steel bars were used. Forty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five cubic yards of concrete went into the bridge proper, as well as 70,000 barrels of cement.

FARMERS FEEL THE LACK OF WHEAT CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Insufficiency of cars on Nebraska railroads is responsible for vast quantities of wheat being held on the farms of western Nebraska. Particularly is this true on the Union Pacific, and written protests have been filed with the State Railway Commission and the State Council of Defense. In the petition filed with the latter body the farmers pointedly

say that as the council is constantly urging them to increase their production next year it is the imperative duty of the said council to force the railroads to furnish the cars necessary to market this year's crop.

At the town of Chappell, in the dry-farming country, this has produced a serious congestion of business. The farmers contiguous to that town have over 600,000 bushels of wheat that have vainly tried to market. Being unable to pay their debts to the merchants, the latter have been unable to meet their debts to wholesalers and jobbers. The latter refuse to extend any further credit, and this has forced the retailers upon a cash basis, with the farmers, their best customers, having no cash to make payments. The banks cannot furnish any relief as they have loaned to the limit to the merchants and farmers.

Farmers who utilize tractors and other expensive farm machinery are confronted with the necessity of having their operations for the next year financed. They prefer to do it themselves through the sale of their wheat, and to this end are using every possible pressure to secure cars.

ALCOHOL EFFECTS ARE ILLUSTRATED

Temperance Federation Exhibit Is Shown at the Industrial Safety Congress

Miss Edith M. Wills, field-secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, who went from Boston to Syracuse, N. Y., late last month, at the urgency of the New York State Safety Commissioner, to exhibit at the Industrial Safety Congress apparatus and paraphernalia used by the federation to show the relations of alcohol and industrial efficiency, sends a message to the headquarters at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, that she is having attentive audiences.

The sessions of the congress are being held in Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, with the aim of not only showing that moderate drinkers among workingmen and workingwomen are not only slower than non-drinkers, but are liable to damage materials. They also aim to show that in shops, where there is machinery, drinkers cannot be trusted so freely to perform work which demands rapid handling and quick transfers from place to place.

The promoters of the congress sent invitations to manufacturers and employers, and expect that as soon as the lecturers will have ended their talks that employers will see the industrial and financial advantage of instructing their workers on the subject of absolute temperance.

Miss Wills took with her a stereomicrograph, which is a picture-projecting machine, to display statistics and show pictorially the effects of alcoholic indulgence even to that degree which many of the uninstructed call harmless, besides charts, maps, diagrams and models, some of which are celluloid miniature figures representing human beings.

The exhibit is as complete as it could be made for shipment, and everything was loaned which was considered necessary to show the important points in the federation's program to defeat the published arguments of the opposition that certain alcoholic beverages promote ability to increase work.

These articles were selected to illustrate graphically the more important findings of the federation's investigators.

Miss Wills, who has been connected with the federation's work for eleven years, came into prominence among temperance workers some nine years ago, when she devised apparatus for improving the methods then in use.

The federation was the first organization in the United States to attempt to present the facts about alcohol in concrete, graphic form, by charts and diagrams.

GEORGIA SAVING OF MEAT ESTIMATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—As a result of estimates figured by Homer F. Geiger, district chairman of the Federal Food Administration for Georgia, Savannah is saving 7000 pounds of meat every Tuesday by enforcement of meatless Tuesdays, in accordance with the wishes of the Government and its economic food policies adopted as a war measure.

From reports that have come in from points over the State, Mr. Geiger estimates that 10,000 pounds of meat is saved throughout this district.

BREWERS SAID TO PAD PETITION

Council of Churches Secretary Charges That Trade Unionists Were Counted Again and Again in Paper Sent President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the full-page advertisements appearing in two Washington papers recently, alleging that 2,082,637 workingmen have petitioned President Wilson and Congress "against cutting off a habitual temperate beverage," referring to beer, is made up of "obvious attempts to pad the numbers, which will not deceive anyone familiar with the American labor movement," is shown by the Rev. Charles Stelzle, manager of the "strengthen America" campaign, and field secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in a statement to this bureau.

"The labor officials who recently presented to Woodrow Wilson a petition alleged to have been signed by over 2,000,000 trade unionists asking that the manufacture and sale of beer be continued were either ignorant of the facts of else they deliberately tried to flim-flam the President," said Mr. Stelzle.

The number of alleged signers of this petition from but 22 states, which were enumerated, was greater than the total membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the entire country at the time the petition was framed up. Furthermore, only 445 local labor bodies out of nearly 25,000 labor unions are listed as having signed the petition.

"In many cases individual trade unionists were counted again and again, first in their international organizations, second in state labor bodies, third in central labor unions, fourth in local unions, and fifth in such organizations as personal liberty leagues, mutual benefit societies and labor temple associations.

"Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists are strongly opposed to the liquor traffic in all its forms. Among them are some of the most eminent leaders in the labor movement. They have become tired of having the liquor men make a 'goat' of the labor movement, but all of these men were arbitrarily included in the tabulation presented in the petition to the President and Congress.

"As a matter of fact, this petition was not signed by individual workingmen. In most cases a small minority of the members of the organizations mentioned presumed to speak for their entire membership. Only local labor bodies have a right to speak officially for the great mass of American workingmen.

"The petition is a slander and an insult to the finest type of American workingmen, who are altogether opposed to the liquor traffic. Labor leaders who will lie about workingmen will lie to them, and they are not to be trusted on any kind of a job."

"Such state federations of labor and central labor bodies as are dominated by bartenders and brewery workers do not represent the great majority of American workingmen."

Mr. Stelzle answers the liquor dealers' statement that many thousands of workers will be thrown out of jobs if manufacture of alcoholic liquors is stopped, when he says, "of the 62,920 wage earners employed in the manufacture of liquor, only 15,000 are engaged in occupations peculiar to the industry, such as brewers, maltsters, distillers and rectifiers. The remaining three-quarters are employed as carpenters, electricians, machinists and teamsters. These men are needed in helpful industries and should be transferred to such occupations as will make their labor a blessing instead of a curse."

In answer to the advertisement which says that petitioners ask "that until necessity shall render it imperative, they shall not be deprived of the use of beer," Mr. Stelzle says: "The Brewers' Year-Book boldly declares that it requires the toll of 75,000 farmers for six months to furnish the foodstuff used in making intoxicants. The Anti-Prohibition Manual for 1916, published by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, declares, 'according to the United States statistical abstract there are 300,000 farmers raising corn, barley, rye, hops and fruits that go into the production of liquor.' There are not enough farmers in the world today to supply the needed food."

"The whole world is suffering today

from a food shortage. It must be perfectly plain to every one that if the food products raised for the liquor industry were to be used for food instead of liquor it would greatly relieve the situation."

"Even though it were true, as the proponents of beer claim elsewhere, that only 1 per cent of the yearly supply of grain is used for making booze, and if, as the economists have told us, this 1 per cent would feed 1,000,000—then, if the news dispatches show, in Poland, in Siberia and in Belgium, men, women and little children are starving—and with the possibility of starvation threatening some of our own people, at such a time of world shortage, have 2,000,000 a moral right publicly to petition the President that he allow 1,000,000 people to starve?"

"Have we a right to starve some people in order to make others drunk? America is going to need the conservation of every ounce of energy, every dollar of capital and every last particle of strength. Looked at in the most lenient light, it can hardly be claimed that the traffic in alcohol will help strengthen America. It wastes food products, it wastes labor, it wastes human life."

Advertisement Refused

Iowa Newspaper Declines to Accept Offer of Brewers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Under the heading of Des Moines, Ia., the National Enquirer prints the following:

"The Register of Des Moines was offered the advertisement of the United States Brewers Association, which has been run extensively in daily papers. The contract placed before the proprietors of the Register was a very flattering one. In announcing that it was turned down, the paper took occasion to discuss the new move by the brewers, saying:

"Just how sincere the beer men are in their fight against the distillers remains to be seen. It will be recalled by the older residents of Iowa that before 1880 we had a wine and beer law in Iowa, and that instead of setting the milder drinks off against the stronger drink that law proved to be a handy medium for introducing whiskey quite generally to the State."

"The only comment offered by the Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association when shown the beer men's opening statement was: 'The advertisement of the brewers is enough comment in itself without further discussion.' If as a matter of fact a real war between the drinks were being staged, the whiskey interests would hardly treat it so incidentally."

"Our temperance authorities have contended that the mild drinks inspire a thirst for the strong drinks. That is the instruction given in the public schools. It has been, we believe, the universal experience that men start as wine drinkers or beer drinkers and in a few years are satisfied with nothing weaker than whiskey or brandy. The whiskey men are not going to be greatly alarmed over a campaign that is calculated to put beer and wine in with the soda fountain beverages. They are willing to await the results of that sort of fight against liquor."

"Of course, the real significance of this movement is to divert the frontal assault against alcoholic drinks. By diverting attention to a mimic war between beer and whiskey it is hoped to divide the friends of temperance and stop anti-liquor legislation. One of the first states to feel the influence of this beer campaign will be Iowa. Iowa is now looked upon as a hopeful field for work."

"The Register does not know how many newspapers in Iowa will give room to this advertising campaign for beer. The beer campaign will doubtless be vigorously prosecuted next season when state politics is taking shape. The effort will be to get a beer Legislature."

OLD RAILWAY TIES TO BE USED AS FUEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—With a view to conserving coal and at the same time to filling the demands of the West which is crying for fuel, C. P. Castle, chairman of the City Advisory Committee on Coal, announces that he has made arrangements with the Oregon Short Line and Denver & Rio Grande railroads whereby the railroads will sell old and torn-up railway ties to the public instead of destroying them as in previous years.

Both companies have agreed to sell the ties at 5 cents each. By using this old wood, it is estimated that thousands of tons of coal can be diverted to other channels,

BIG DESTROYER PLANT DEVELOPS

Work on \$9,000,000 Shipyard at Squantum Progressing With a Rapidity Which Is Said to Promise a Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

QUINCY, Mass.—Progress at the new \$9,000,000 shipyard, which is being erected on the Squantum Aviation field for the Government, is said to be rapidly approaching a record for building.

Heavy machinery for the building of torpedo-boat destroyers is arriving daily and it is the intention of the Fore River officials to keep right at the heels of the construction company as building after building is erected. When the plate and angle shop, which covers three acres of "made" land, was only 70 per cent completed, machinery was being installed.

According to a member of the firm of Monks & Johnson, general engineers, there probably will be a destroyer progressing through one end of the group of buildings before the completion of the final buildings.

At present the plant is more than one-third completed, and with more than 3500 men at work, the entire 100 acres are humming with industry. Upon his last visit to the new shipyard, Joseph Powell, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., in discussing the progress made at the yard, predicted that a record for construction under emergency conditions will be made both in the matter of constructing the \$9,000,000 plant and subsequent turning out of racing destroyers.

"The contractors, together with the architects and engineers, have done great work, and we know, for our Fore River Yard has some records to its credit," said Mr. Powell. "The creation of a huge swampy area into solid land reached already by its own railroad, where buildings are erected, where huge cranes, pile drivers, derricks, dredges and almost every conceivable form of activity are in full swing, with thousands of hustling workmen all doing their bit toward ending the war, commands my admiration. The day is not far distant when the plant will be turning out destroyers in record time, with General Manager Wakeman and Superintendent Ewert in active direction."

The \$350,000 bridge from Commer-

cial Point, Neponset, across the river into the heart of the plant is practically completed, and street cars will be running from Dudley Street terminal into the yard before Dec. 25. It was said. The running time from Dudley Street into the center of the 100-acre reclaimed marsh, once used as an aviation field, will be less than half an hour, according to Division Superintendent Wilkins of the Boston Elevated.

The steam railroad has been running into the plant for weeks, crossing Billings' Creek over a new trestle bridge. The railroad at present is operating eight passenger cars back and forth for the benefit of all employees of the plant, running these trains without charge to workmen and enabling them to reach their work from the Atlantic depot of New Haven in less than five minutes.

The driving of several thousand concrete piles, averaging 30 feet in depth, is progressing rapidly. These piles are to be the foundation for a number of the larger buildings to be erected on land reclaimed by hydraulic fill.

Nine weeks ago "Victory Plant" was started. At that time, the 100 acres of the old Squantum aviation field were mainly desolate salt marshes, frequently covered by tides. It is now a community by itself, with many hundreded workmen living on the grounds, with every necessity available.

It has been named "Victory Village" by the men, and is a miniature city within walls, guarded and patrolled day and night by a force of 50 uniformed men divided into three watches and in charge of Chief Fay.

This walled community at present contains many exceptional comforts for the men, including three steam-heating plants which have kept the "hotels" and the scores of other buildings warm. Among the establishments within the walled walls of the village are the following: Barber shop, periodical store, real estate office, shoe store and cobbler, haberdashery and clothier, post office, telephone exchange, garage, theater, library and reading room, telegraph office, restaurant seating 1700, fire department, police department, stable-lunchrooms, Italian grocery store, private railroad, community kitchen, residences for 800 men. One of the most spectacular types of construction is always the erection of structural steel. The larger shipments of girders are just beginning to arrive in train loads for the majority of the buildings. The columns which support the mammoth trusses for the building slips are 80 feet high. In a survey of uncompleted work submitted to the engineers, it is estimated that a daily steel erection of 300 tons may be achieved before New Year's Day, probably the record for a day's structural steel erection in shipyard construction.

TERMINAL STORAGE EXPANSION URGED

Speakers at Meeting of Academy of Political Science Point to Need as Shipments Increase With Progress of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Authoritative exposition of the plans of government departments, boards and commissions for mobilizing the resources and economic power of the country, in order that the attention of the public may be called to the specific cooperation required of it to assist in winning the war, is the chief object of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science which opened here on Friday and closes tonight.

Speeches were made on Friday afternoon by Irving T. Bush, director of the War Board of the Port of New York, and Francis Lee Stuart, chairman of the terminal facilities committee of the storage committee, War Industries Board.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMESTEAD WORK

Buildings Erected at Lowell as Experiment of State Now Progressed So Far That Applications Are Coming in

Work on the houses now under construction by the Massachusetts Homestead Commission at Lowell has progressed so far that the commission is now receiving applications for the homesteads. Detailed information is required from each applicant as to his present conditions of living, his vocation and sources of income, the size of his family, and his financial obligations. It is expected that 12 houses will be ready for occupancy by the time early gardening work should be done next spring, and weight is being given to the ability of applicants to make the garden pay part of the cost of living.

These houses are the beginning of an experiment by the State toward providing for wage earners better homes than those commonly rented in cities like Lowell. If the experiment is satisfactory the State probably will go extensively into the business of home building. Fundamentally it is an experiment to see whether the State, as a permanent landowner, can profitably sell to its citizens homes on the installment plan. Payment for each home is to extend over a term of many years and the installments are to be made to pay 5 per cent interest on the money invested, as well as to amortize the cost of the land and the dwelling.

Movements of this character are not new to the world as Australia, New Zealand and European countries have made some progress in providing homes for working people.

The Massachusetts Homestead Commission has been in existence since 1911, and it has studied carefully conditions in the State before seeking an appropriation for building. An amendment to the state constitution had first to be obtained, permitting the General Court, as the Massachusetts Legislature is officially termed, to authorize the Commonwealth "to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens." The General Court of this year made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the experiment.

Lowell was selected as the city in which to make a beginning, because of the large number of low-paid workers to be found there. Situated 26 miles from Boston, Lowell is a typical factory city of 108,000 population, according to the state census of 1915. In the manufacturing establishments of Lowell there were employed, in 1914, an average of 29,904 persons, whose average pay was only \$9 a week. Since the increase in manufacturing due to the war has affected Lowell notably, the number of persons employed has increased and the high cost of building has not permitted a corresponding increase in the number of dwellings. The average income of the workers has been considerably increased, by a general raising of wages.

The plot for the state-owned houses being built in Lowell consists of about seven acres. It is known as "the Wyman lot," and is situated on Hildreth street, about a mile north of the Merrimack River. All the houses are of wood; brick and concrete probably will be experimented with later. Each house contains four or five rooms, with complete plumbing, hot-water tank and electric lights. The outside walls are covered with shingles; the inside finish is of southern yellow pine; the cellar walls are of concrete. Asphalt shingles are used on the roofs, which thus are made fire-resistant.

A good-sized garden is possible with each house, as the lots average 4500 square feet, and each lot has no less than 40 feet frontage. There is room on the seven acres for about 50 such homesteads. Instruction in gardening and of the care of the home is to be furnished by the commission, and every purchaser will be required to make the most profitable use of his garden and to take care of his home in general respects. It is the desire of the commission to sell its homes to families now living in crowded tenements and receiving not more than \$14 a week. Such families, it was figured last year, could be well accommodated in homes costing about \$2000 and sold on installments of \$15 a month. Recent increases in the cost of building and in the incomes of the wage-earners make it seem more desirable now to provide houses that cost \$2400 to \$2800 each and to sell these on installments of \$18 to \$21 a month. In 16 years the purchaser of one of these houses can pay for it completely if his installments include payment of taxes and insurance. If taxes and insurance are not paid by the purchaser, the installments will run for 27 years. Repairs and water rent are to be paid for by the purchaser.

BANKS BACK PIG AND POULTRY RAISERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A new campaign of pig and poultry raising has been launched in western Tennessee, in which the banks, the schools, the United States Government Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Development Bureau, will help the children of the county, who wish to engage in business on their own responsibility. This work will be directly sponsored by six banks in Shelby County, outside of the city of Memphis, and in carrying out the proposed program, every boy and girl will be furnished with the necessary money for foundation pigs and poultry, and given the guidance of experienced demonstrators.

The undertaking is regarded not only as a patriotic movement by which to increase the food supply of the country, but is expected to prove of practical educational value to the children.

AVIATION CAMP CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Award of contract for the \$840,000 aviation camp to be located here has been made to a Memphis, Tenn., concern. Buildings and hangars will cover an area of farm land a mile in width and work will be started at once with a view to completion within six weeks' time.

and commercial cars, or 27 per cent more than in the previous record year of 1916 and only slightly less than the aggregate for the combined 1914-15 periods.

However, this expansion was not uniform during the year, and a marked falling off in application for passenger car numerals was noted about midsummer, traceable in part at least to war-time economy on the part of the public. While increases over 1916 months, extending from 30 per cent to over 100 per cent had been the rule earlier, the demand for licenses in September and October showed comparative decreases for the first time in years and in the final month of November only 2465 passenger cars were listed, or 1644 less than in same month a year ago.

Nevertheless, the 1917 aggregate of 136,809 passenger-car numerals was 25 per cent greater than the 1916 total. There has been no such shrinkage in auto truck registrations in recent months. In fact the war has increased this branch of the motor business. The 1917 total of 26,008 commercial cars enrolled represented an increase of 37 per cent over the 1916 showing and was almost 2½ times the 1916 total.

The remarkable growth of the automobile in Massachusetts is set forth in the following fiscal year to Nov. 30:

	Auto registrations	Increase	Inc.
1917	174,274	37,465	27
1916	136,809	34,176	23
1915	136,809	34,176	23
1914	136,809	34,176	23
1913	77,246	14,586	23
1912	62,660	12,528	22
1911	50,132	11,225	19
1910	38,907	7,547	22
1909	31,360	7,589	22
1908	23,971	5,919	24
Total	18,052	6,813	8

Statistics for the fiscal year ending November compared with 1916 follow:

	1917	1916
Auto certificates	*174,274	136,809
Motorcycle certificates	11,065	10,713
Mfrs. and dealers	2,379	1,322
Automobile equip. inc.	687	56,988
Open & chaf. renew.	14,742	114,693
Total receipts, \$1,969,513	\$1,554,353	

*Includes 26,008 commercial vehicles, against 18,914 in 1916.

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HUNDRED I. W. W.'S GOING ON TRIAL

Important Step in Government's Work to Stamp Out Disloyal Activities Is Reached in Today's Chicago Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second stage of this Government's attempts to stamp out the anti-American activities of the Industrial Workers of the World takes place here this morning, when 106 members of the I. W. W. are arraigned before Federal Judge K. M. Landis at 10:30 o'clock.

The event is regarded as history making. "This," said a high federal official, "is probably the greatest number of defendants arraigned since the beginning of the American Government growing out of an attempt to overthrow the Government. It is one of the most unusual cases in the history of English-speaking jurisprudence."

Men have been tried here and there for treason in the past, but never at any time before have so many men been tried together for striking at the very existence of the Government.

These 106 men and women are charged by the Government with executing unlawful and felonious conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement as an organization of persons under the name of Industrial Workers of the World, and are accused of offenses against the existence of the Government, the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens, and the operations of the Government under the Criminal Code and Espionage Act.

Arraignment and pleas follow indictment of 166 members of the I. W. W. several months ago. Of the 106 apprehended all but 15 have been held in jail, including William D. Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer and militant head of the organization. Efforts to get the bonds reduced, made by counsel for I. W. W. members in certain cases, were futile. For some time the I. W. W.'s under arrest and those transported here were all confined under one roof, but threats of trouble led the Government to break the party up into small groups and distribute them in jails in nearby cities.

Last night the I. W. W.'s in detention were brought back to Chicago, and this morning they are taken to the Federal Building in wagons under escort of secret service men and the city police.

The 15 who have been out on bond include such prominent figures in the movement as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Arthur Giovannini of New York and Joseph J. Ettor of Philadelphia.

Some attempt on the part of counsel for the I. W. W. to halt the prosecution of the case is anticipated this morning. After the arrest of ring-leaders in the nation-wide raid of last summer, I. W. W.'s who were not taken into custody established a defense committee, established it at national headquarters here and have since been sending out propaganda appealing to labor, particularly to union labor, to aid the defense.

The case is being handled for the Government by District Attorney Charles F. Clyne, and Frank K. Neuberger of Utah and Clyde Porter of Iowa, specially detailed as special attorney-generals for the purpose.

Accomplice Testifies

Witness in Kutschmidt Conspiracy Trials of Plot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Franz Haesling has testified that he agreed to help his employer in the attempt to blow up the railroad tunnel at Port Huron while he was employed by Albert Kutschmidt at the Marine City Salt Company's works.

His testimony was the third important link in the chain the Government is weaving around the six alleged German bomb plotters on trial in Federal Court here as conspirators. With that of Sergeant Jarosch and Richard Herman, the testimony links all the defendants together in organized attempts to destroy munition plants or military structures in this country and Canada.

Haesling's testimony, for the first time, seriously involved Mrs. Ida Kutschmidt Neef, who, Haesling said, induced him to enter the bomb plots for her brother. Herman's story involved Mrs. Karl Schmidt, the other woman defendant.

Kenneth H. Inman, a boy of Rome, Mich., identified a fuse he said was dropped by another defendant, Franz Kespia, father of Charles Respa, serving a life sentence in a Canadian prison for the dynamiting of the Peabody plant at Windsor.

With the few remaining witnesses for the Government on hand, Dist. Atty. John E. Kimball expects to complete his case soon and the defense will then be revealed. It has been indicated that one defendant, Fritz Neef, husband of Kutschmidt's sister, will attempt to shield himself by a complete confession. The defense is also attempting to prove that the \$25,000 the Government has shown was paid Albert Kutschmidt by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador and his aides, von Papen and Wolf von Igel, was used to purchase the salt company at Marine City, Mich.

Peoples Council Activity

Local Branches Appear to Be Channels for Sending Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Circulation through the country of the extremely disloyal

literature of the Peoples Council is getting up in New York City, is apparently being accomplished through the agency of the local councils or local branches. This method is indicated by the distribution here of Peoples Council publications through the central branch of the Chicago Peoples Council.

Recently, with an invitation to attend a meeting of the central branch of the council here, was mailed out a copy of the Bulletin of the Peoples Council. Its first page was given to a peace article by Scott Nearing, head of the council, and to an appeal for increased circulation. This contained the statement: "The Bulletin does not depend upon the mails and it cannot easily be suppressed. Let us make it in good time the most widely-circulated publication in the radical field. Meanwhile let us make it a weekly. There is no profit in printing the Bulletin. It pays its own way in order that it may live and bring about real democracy, social and industrial, and people's peace."

Prior to that, a referendum asking "Who do you think would best represent the American people at the peace conference?" and also asking for contributions got into circulation through the local organization. This was also a New York issuance. The local council appears also to have gotten up some literature of its own. Nothing is now being done here to interrupt its activity; meetings continuing at regular intervals.

More India Plot Evidence

Bernstorff Letters Show Arms Were Purchased for Germans in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In view of the contention by the German Government that the shipment of munitions to the Allies from the United States was a breach of neutrality, the claim by former German Ambassador von Bernstorff that the German Government had purchased large quantities of arms and ammunition here for the use of German troops in East Africa was received with surprise when letters from Bernstorff to Secretary R. W. Lansing to this effect were introduced as evidence yesterday in the German-Hindu plot trials now going on here.

When the \$500,000 cargo of arms aboard the schooner Annie Larsen, which, according to evidence introduced yesterday, had been purchased in New York through agents of the German Embassy and which the prosecution claim were destined for India, were seized by the United States authorities at Hoquiam, Wash., Ambassador von Bernstorff sent the following letter, dated German Embassy:

Cedarhurst, N. Y., July 2, 1915.
To Secretary of State Lansing.
My Dear Mr. Secretary:
With regard to the various reports concerning the seizure of the schooner Annie Larsen at Hoquiam, Wash., I wish to inform you confidentially that the arms and ammunition carried by the above mentioned schooner have been purchased by my Government months ago through the Krupp agency in New York for shipment to German East Africa. As it was impossible to ship this cargo openly without arousing the suspicion of enemy cruisers, we accepted the offer of a shipping agency in San Francisco to deliver these goods at their destination, leaving to him all the details of the transaction.

(Signed) J. BERNSTORFF.
Instead of going to German East Africa however, the Annie Larsen remained off the Mexican coast waiting, according to the prosecution, to transport the arms to the steamer Maverick and having missed the latter put in at the Washington port.

In other letters to Secretary Lansing introduced in evidence, Count von Bernstorff requested that the cargo be turned over to German officials and offered to pay storage charges and claimed that, although the German Government owned the arms, he knew nothing about how they were shipped.

In court today Harcharan Das, formerly connected with the Hindustan Garad, the paper published here, by Ramchandra, who is alleged to be the chief Hindu-conspirator, identified Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken, former attaché of the German consulate here, as the man who had taken 5000 circulators from the Garad office for distribution among the Hindu soldiers in France. These circulators, it appears, told the Hindu soldiers the Germans were their friends and called upon them to lay down their arms and run to the German lines. They were to be distributed among the Hindu soldiers from German aeroplanes.

Captain Duquesne Held

Bail Fixed at \$50,000 Because of Alleged Enemy Connections

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Fredricks, better known as "Capt. Fritz Joubert Duquesne," has been held in \$50,000 bail by Judge Crain in General Sessions on a charge of fraudulently submitting a false proof of fire insurance claim, but more particularly because it is said "he has been identified and connected with the enemies of this country." The prisoner is also known as Capt. Claude Stoughton of the British Army.

District Attorney Swann has issued the following statement explaining the necessity for holding Duquesne in such high bail:

"Bail was fixed at \$50,000 by Judge Crain upon the statement made in open court by Assistant District Attorney Rytenberg that the neutrality squad had informed the district attorney that it had information in its possession showing that the defendant was identified and connected with the enemies of this country, and that if bail in a lesser sum were fixed, by reason of the defendant's connections, he would be able to obtain the bail and probably not be within the jurisdiction of the court at the time he was wanted for trial."

When his effects were searched Dis-

trict Attorney Swann announced they found the following document, written in German:

"Managua, May 5, 1915.

"It is a pleasure to me to command in the highest manner to my countrymen Mr. Fritz Duquesne, captain of engineers in the Boer Army. He has many circumstances rendered notable services to our good German cause."

"Uberosig," "Imperial Vice Consul."

The uniform of a captain of the British Army also was found in his room, Mr. Swann said, and before his arrest he had posed as an officer in the Australian Light Horse Cavalry, appeared in the uniform of an officer of that army and pretended to have recently come from the front.

"Capt. Duquesne" was arrested after an investigation of his story that he had lost \$33,000 worth of moving picture films in a fire in a Brooklyn storage warehouse in 1916. Mr. Swann stated: "He had fire insurance policies covering this loss and submitted proofs of claim to the various insurance companies issuing these policies. The specific charge, however, of which he was indicted was for presenting a false proof of claim to one of the companies."

Mrs. O'Hare Sentenced

Convicted of Seditious Utterances She Is Given Five Years' Imprisonment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Judge Joseph Martin Wade of Des Moines, Iowa, in the federal court here, has sentenced Mrs. Kate Richard O'Hare of St. Louis, Mo., to five years' imprisonment in the Missouri State Prison, Jefferson City, and to pay the costs of her trial. Mrs. O'Hare was convicted a week ago of seditious utterances in a speech made at Bowman last July.

Judge Wade read the reports from the post office department at Washington, telling of the necessity for the exclusion from the mails of the paper "Social Revolution" which Mrs. O'Hare formerly edited. The post office department stated that it considered Mrs. O'Hare an extremist of that wing of the Socialist party that is looked upon as doing much to interfere with the Government.

The judge also produced a letter from the Department of Justice at St. Louis, Mo., giving the record of the Socialist convention held there last summer, when Mrs. O'Hare was chairman of the committee which introduced resolutions so radical that Judge Spargo and other temperate Socialists left the party. These resolutions urged congressmen to vote against all war appropriations, urged laboring classes to use massed resistance to conscription, declared the entrance of the United States into the war the most dishonorable act in the Nation's history, and insisted that the people had not been consulted and that the war was purely capitalistic.

The Department of Justice wrote to Judge Wade that it would be glad to learn she had received a life sentence, as it regarded her as one of the Government's most dangerous enemies. Judge Wade replied that Mrs. O'Hare St. Louis last summer had told Socialists, convening there, to go as far as they liked, for St. Louis was against the war and the authorities would be afraid to molest them.

Mrs. O'Hare addressed the court one hour in her own behalf, declaring that the trial and conviction was arranged by war profiteers to remove from their path a woman, dangerous to their cause, and reaffirming her loyalty to and support of President Wilson. She insisted that she could be of more service out of prison than in, especially when her incarceration would add to the social unrest and quietus.

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Exceptions in Plot Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Counsel for Gustav H. Jacobsen, Albert Wehde, George Paul Boehm and Lal Gupta, three German-Americans and a Hindu convicted and sentenced in the first of the India plot trials here, has indicated that a bill of exceptions will be filed today as preliminary to an appeal.

Hindu Under Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Charged with fomenting a revolution in India against Great Britain, Naranjan Das, highly educated and extremely reticent, was arrested at Tucson on Friday and turned over to United States officials. The Hindu will be sent to San Francisco for trial with others of his countrymen on charge of conspiracy.

United States Guard Bill

Announcement received in Boston from Washington that President Wilson has signed a bill creating a United States guard, came as a surprise to members of the recently formed State Guard of Massachusetts, of which Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames is in command, and that organization is uncertain as to what is to become of it.

Maj.-Gen. Ames, in discussing the new plan, said he had not received

PLATTSBURG MEN AT CAMP DEVENS

Three Hundred and Sixty Graduates of Second Training Camp Arrive at Ayer and Are Distributed Among Regiments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Three hundred and sixty Plattsburg men, graduates of the second training camp, arrived here today, reporting to Maj. Harry Hodges division adjutant.

A fine account of the activities of the Major Willard House was presented by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, representing the Special Aid Society. Next spring the accommodations will be increased by remodeling the barn.

A large contingent of Plattsburg officers is expected to arrive in camp either today or tomorrow, and they will be distributed among the regiments throughout the cantonment. Upon arrival, the men, about 360 in all, will report to divisional headquarters, and quarters will be assigned them.

Capt. Norman Harrower of Worcester was transferred from the depot brigade to the intelligence department at division headquarters, has taken charge of the censoring of dispatches sent to the various newspapers, succeeding Maj. George M. Pack, division ordnance officer.

Many of the men neglected to bring coats and blankets, no provision being made for this equipment by the War Department, and there was a hurried rush to secure the necessary articles.

The men were assigned to the infantry regiments, the artillery, and the depot brigade for line and staff duty, the majors being assigned to field duty.

A new refreshment booth which will be a popular rendezvous for soldiers has been opened at Ayer. The new house will afford a place where enlisted men and their visitors may secure a light lunch, at cost prices. Much generosity has been shown in fitting up the place, and those in charge are Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, chairman; Mrs. Evelyn P. Coe, secretary; Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr., Mrs. Langdon Frothingham, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnston, Miss Fannie C. Osgood, Mrs. Wenona Osborne Pinkham, Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman, Mrs. Carl S. Stillman, Mrs. M. B. Stewart, and others.

At an early hour this morning, the members of the three hundred and fourteenth and infantry, "Connecticut's Own," and comprising 2100 members, left for the Shirley rifle range, and were distributed by range officers to the 200-yard ranges, where each man fired 10 rounds, several good scores being made. For the first time in the history of any military organization in camp, shooting on the ranges will be held on Sunday. Men who are forced to give up their week-end leave will have the time made up to them later.

Today was observed as a general clean-up day in camp, and after the grounds had been polished, there was an official inspection.

Various phases of welfare work relating to Camp Devens were discussed at a meeting attended by representatives of 28 organizations and agencies held yesterday in the Hostess House, with Dr. Endicott Peabody presiding. Social, recreational, and religious activities were considered, and reports of work accomplished were given from several of the societies. These related what is being done in various ways to make camp life agreeable for the enlisted men, and in each cooperation with one another was emphatically urged.

Mrs. Mary Maloney, an agent of the State Board of Charities who is working in Ayer, made a plea for standardizing jitney rates between the town and camp, and it was charged that excessive rates are often asked by the drivers. Action was taken to see what can be done to improve conditions which the selection of Ayer state they are powerless to effect.

Col. Robert L. Howze, chief of staff of northeastern army headquarters, is in conference today with agents of the Department of Justice of the State of Rhode Island and other authorities, including the United States Deputy Marshal of that State, with regard to the patrol of the barred zone districts in Rhode Island. Similar conferences recently have been held with Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts federal authorities, and these will continue from time to time. Colonel Howze is in favor of volunteer work upon the part of citizens who are familiar with their own districts, and whom he believes could cooperate with officials in keeping a close surveillance of the sections now being guarded.

The first consignment of men for the pigeon division have been forwarded to training stations, where experts will instruct them in the care of pigeons for war service. About 25 more men are needed for this division. In the absence of Col. Daniel F. Carr, signal officer, Capt. Foster Veitheim has charge of his office.

The last consignment of recruits for the quartermaster training school left for Jacksonville, Fla., last night.

There were 75 men in the party and in all about 350 men have been forwarded from from Boston.

It was announced at northeastern headquarters today that a unit of women telephone operators will be organized in the signal corps for immediate service in France. Applicants must speak the English and French languages, and they will wear the same uniform prescribed for army nurses. In addition to their pay, they will receive the same allowances as nurses for headquarters and rations.

No further applications as aerial observers will be received by Lieut. Lester Watson, aeronautical officer, as hereafter these men will be selected from the signal corps. No more young men under 30 years will be accepted as non-fliers, Lieutenant Watson announced.

A report of the work being done by the probation officials was presented by Thomas F. Mullin of Ayer, and it was shown that undesirable persons are quickly ordered from town or else taken into custody by the officials.

F. H. Raymond, a Red Cross representative, told of the distribution of sweaters, wristers, and mufflers among the soldiers, and of the work which is being done by many volunteers in connection with his department.

Miss Grace Bristol of the Ayer Girls' Club described entertainments provided for the enlisted men by the Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, and a representative of the Odd Fellows said

that his order is entertaining many men each week.

Work along public safety lines was reported by H. H. Putnam, and Mrs. Annette Griggs described what the Hostess House is doing for the officers, soldiers, and their families.

A fine account of the activities of the Major Willard House was presented by Mrs. Barrett Wendell, representing the Special Aid Society. Next spring the accommodations will be increased by remodeling the barn.

EXAMINATION OF AUSTRIAN ISSUE

Herr Flesch Says Internal Composition of Dual Monarchy Cause of All European Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—Herr Siegfried Flesch, who before the war was the editor of a Munich periodical known as the *Kritische Tribune*, has contributed an article to the *Freie Zeitung*, pointing out what he considers to be the danger of an over-looking of the Austrian question.

The internal composition of Austria-Hungary, he writes, has been, and will remain, the cause of all European unrest, if the monarchy continues to exist in any form. Anyone who sets out to examine the so-called Austrian question must free himself, above all, from the nationalist prejudices of the different races embraced in the Danubian Monarchy. The question must be regarded from the European standpoint. A clear insight must be gained into what Austria-Hungary represents in the Europe of the Twentieth Century. Account must be taken of the dangerous agitations and the irreconcilable conflicts that arise from its present structure. It is necessary to prove that the existence or non-existence of Austria-Hungary constitutes a problem that interests not only Italy, Serbia, Rumania, and Germany, but which affects simultaneously and equally the interests of France and England, and indeed of the rest of Europe and of the world; that it is not a question of an inner-political problem, but a question of foreign policy that will affect in the highest degree the development of the history of Europe after the war.

No one will wish to deny that the democratization of Germany, for instance, is not only an inner-political concern of the German people, but that the historical development of all nations is also bound up with it. The same is true with regard to the democratization of Austria-Hungary. The difference, however, consists in the fact that Germany, homogeneous as she is, except, of course, for the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the Poles, and the Danes, would immediately find her balance in going over to democracy. The State structure of Germany, as a national State, contains no element that would make a process of democratization appear impossible, whereas the dissolution of the State as a whole into its ethnical entities is a necessary preliminary to the democratization of the Austrian crown lands.

A few examples must suffice here to illustrate the situation: Supposing that the Austrian half of the monarchy were to decide upon a policy of autonomy (for the various nationalities); the immediate result would be that the Croats of Hungary would strive for union with their brethren in Austria. Supposing that after severe struggles that were realized, who could prevent the Serbo-Croats from striving for their ethnical union with Serbia, whose constitution would be sure to correspond more with their national character than would the compromise settlement Austria would have been compelled to introduce without satisfying any party entirely? The same argument holds good with regard to the Italian territories, whose aspirations for autonomy would continually encounter the obstinate opposition of the other nationalities united with them in the same crown lands.

In a series of severe struggles and to the accompaniment of the permanent disturbance of the whole of Europe, there would inevitably take place that same process which developed in Turkey, and which permanently converted the Balkans into the storm center of Europe. Were a solution of the question in this sense possible we should have been able from 1848 onward to distinguish the signs of it, and to have observed its development since 1870. What we witnessed, however, was the contrary. Even the latest developments prove that; for instance, the amnesty, wrung from the authorities by the Austrian nationalities, is not possible in Hungary; in order to render it possible to push the state coach further on its way permanent recourse has to be made to paragraph 14 (of the Constitution, which enables laws to be enacted by royal decree alone), as the state of internal corruption renders constitutional cooperation impossible. The Emperor ascends the throne without taking the oath to the Constitution, and all this because the internal character of this state organism is built upon a purely dynastic and militaristic foundation. Any reform of a democratic kind would undermine the State as a whole, and would bring nearer its inevitable dissolution. Hence that dissolution is necessary in order to render democratization possible.

Austria is thus the only section of Europe whose nature offers insurmountable obstacles to every progressive movement. It is, in consequence, also the hotbed in which all the poisonous growths of the old Europe have been able to spring up undisturbed. There have been developed in full strength and without limitation of any kind the chauvinistic ideas of the various nationalities, and it is possible to distinguish the most extraordinary developments, we see oppressed nationalities compelled, in order to avoid complete subjection, to challenge vigorously the rights of other nationalities, hence the curious relationship of Austria-Hungary to the states on her borders. As the different ethnical entities in Austria feel themselves attracted to the neighboring state to whose nationality they belong, the only possible relation between that state and the monarchy is either that of an alliance, or of latent or open warfare. An alliance with a view to enlarging its own sphere of influence by means of slow penetration carried on through the medium of its unredeemed brethren (as in the case of Germany), or a war for the liberation of those brethren, and for

FUNDS FOR JEWISH RELIEF FORWARDED

Committee Announces Distribution, Through State Department—Suffering Is Widespread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The joint distribution committee of the Jewish War Relief Committee, which is waging a campaign for \$5,000,000, announced recently that \$100,000 was to be sent to Russia at once, and that \$50,000 of this amount had already gone. It also announced that \$300,000 had been forwarded, with the sanction of the State Department, to Poland, which is under German domination, for the immediate relief of the war victims there. Funds were also sent to Galicia, Rumania and Palestine, to aid the destitute and starving. Whatever has been forwarded, it was announced, was sent through the State Department of this country. This announcement was the result of several inquiries as to whether the money now being raised for Jewish war relief is being sent to Russia.

The American Legation in Copenhagen, in a telegram to the State Department at Washington, states that the suffering of the Jews in Poland and Lithuania is beyond description. It states that they want food, clothing and fuel. It tells that only 21,000 children out of 90,000 are in homes in Warsaw, the others begging in the streets. Jewish girls beg soldiers for bread, and are exposed to the greatest dangers. Of 340,000 Jews, 224,000 receive public help, money and food. Among these are many who formerly owned from 50,000 to 60,000 rubles.

The telegram describes Lithuania as being in worse condition, the sufferers in occupied districts numbering more than 1,500,000. In Palestine there are about 60,000 destitute, many living in fields, with winter approaching.

VANCOUVER AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—One of the remarkable phases of the Canadian Victory Loan campaign, which closed in Canada last Saturday night at 12 o'clock, was the fact that Vancouver, within the city limits achieved \$7,250,000, or double the amount allotted when the loan was put out, and a quota of subscribers of one person in five of the total population. The notable thing about this is that Vancouver 18 months ago was suffering from business stagnation due to the slump of real estate caused by the war. Yet, in such a short space of time the city has so far recovered as to subscribe \$7,250,000 to the Victory Loan, all of which was new money, none of the subscribers turning in first or second Canadian war loans as part payment on this third.

It is a most striking financial recuperation, and establishes once more Vancouver's position as a great Canadian center. The fact that \$30,000,000 is now being expended for shipbuilding here has aided materially in the city's rehabilitation. To the loan the Province as a whole contributed \$17,820,519, its quota being \$12,000,000.

PATRIOTIC ITALIAN MANIFESTO ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Gen. H. F. Robinson, superintendent of Indian irrigation service for the fifth district, reports greatly increased production on the Indian reservations of New Mexico, Colorado, Northern Arizona and Southern Utah.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs created within itself an irrigation branch of the service, which has undertaken a thorough and systematic development of the irrigation resources of the Indian reservations. Six of the irrigation projects already completed have brought 21,371 acres under cultivation. Increased water supply has been obtained by the development of springs and water holes and by the conservation of the scanty supply of water found in the desert. This is supplemented by the drilling or digging of wells for domestic and stock purposes. In a few localities artesian wells have been developed.

INDIAN RESERVATION PRODUCTION AIDED

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Is it not true that some stores develop an individuality which customers perhaps unthinkingly come to recognize as individual traits and characteristics?

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of all Italians answers our fraternal appeal, and it is answered by the people of the fields and of the workshops. Their legitimate progress would find fatal obstruction in defeat and in servitude. With all discord overcome, let us follow the traditions of our country with renewed faith, and let us reawaken the glorious days of the national risorgimento, when, in order to achieve the unity of the country, the King, Victor Emmanuel, and Garibaldi, the captain of the people, joined together in one united will and action, and all honest convictions were fused into one single longing and into one single thought. Italy cannot be conquered. She must continue her mission of civilization in the world."

The Naval League has published a patriotic manifestation which ends with the following passage: "The hour is a serious one. May the serenity of the time be confronted with virile hearts and with that calmness which is the virtue of the strong. Let every one fulfill his duty as an Italian, overcoming all seditions and provocations, uniting all our energies with loyal intention, and with hearts full of faith and pride. Let us strengthen and increase with our every breath our active and fruitful work of propaganda and of confidence. Let us once more harmoniously combine our minds, and ourselves in one single band, governed by one single thought, bent all of us on the same great undertaking; let us eagerly continue our work of keeping alight the flame of an unshakable faith and of making it the powerful motive and educating force of the national soul."

The well-known national society, Dante Alighieri, has addressed a circular to its committees, which opens by saying that if the course of events runs less prosperously, the will of the Italians is unshaken. It states that the enemy will find the Italian people ready to defend their lands, their right, their honor, and the civilization of the world. The unity of the country, rendered stronger in the hour of greatest trial, and the valor of their soldiers will give the same answer to the invaders that their ancestors gave in the memorable periods of their history.

"WAR PORTIONS" ON DINING CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

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LAND EXCLUDED FROM NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon the recommendation of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, the President has recently signed a proclamation excluding from the Sequoia National Forest in eastern California about 303,000 acres, chiefly surveyed land.

It is reported that the lands restored are generally sage brush foothills with about 20,000 acres of agricultural land and the rest better adapted to grazing than other purposes. The lands are in scattered areas along the eastern, southern and western boundaries of the forest in Fresno, Inyo, Kern and Tulare counties.

CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

PORLTAND, Ore.—Robert N. Stanford of Umatilla County, Speaker of the House at the 1917 session of the Oregon Legislature, says The Morning Oregonian, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate to succeed Charles L. McNary, who was appointed by Governor Withycombe to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Harry Lane.

The question of what Sir John's position in the army is has been cleared up. He is to be a staff captain in the royal flying corps with the temporary rank of major. Some members of the House wanted the details of the previous army experience which justified his appointment to this high rank. His previous army experience, of course has been nil, but Mr. Macpherson, for the War Office, said the army would be foolish to refuse the services and conspicuous ability so self-sacrificingly offered. Mr. Macpherson had to quiet other critics by reminding them that Sir John Simon was over

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The House of Lords has this week discussed the question of industrial unrest and shows signs of taking the leadership of the campaign for the elimination of corruption from public life by such means as, the sale of honors. In the debate on industrial unrest its spokesmen showed an unaffected desire to face frankly the new change in the status of labor and to welcome labor to an active share in the management of industry for which it clamors. When a peer spiritual says, "It is a great misfortune for this House that it contains no spokesman directly representative of labor," it is clear that it is in the House of Lords that what The Times calls "the movement of revolution" is at work.

There are some critics who think that the quiescence and acquiescence of the House of Commons in permitting almost revolutionary constitutional changes are not wholly good, however much it may achieve the desirable results of unity in the face of the enemy. Recently, for example, the House adopted a clause of the Reform Bill authorizing voting by proxy of soldiers, and of the sailors of the navy and mercantile marine, for the duration of the war and 12 months afterward. It is also proposed to make proxy voting by merchant seamen a permanent institution. This has alarmed some responsible critics, who contend that the proxy vote never gives the will of the voter but only of the proxy voter. They declare it is a device to increase the power of the party machine, which can alone organize the proxy votes—estimated at 5,000,000. Some time ago it was quietly announced at a London meeting that a plebiscite had been taken by the War Office of the army in France to discover its views on land settlement after the war, and these critics ask why, then, can the soldiers' votes not be taken directly at general election.

On this topic The Manchester Guardian is particularly outspoken. "The proxy vote is the machine politician's device for preventing those who are fighting our battles having a real voice in determining the issues of war and peace. Is there no limit to the recklessness with which this emergency Government and this obsolete House of Commons is prepared to play ducks and drakes with the Constitution and every principle of democratic government? Will the House of Lords once more come forward to save us and win the credit which the House of Commons is eager to resign?"

The political sensation of a weekend or two ago was the announcement that Sir John Simon had thrown up his briefs, an income that soars well up into the five figures, and many other attractions to accept a commission in the army. Moreover, he was to proceed immediately to his duties at the front. Some papers could not understand what had come over this "pacifist" leader. The fact, of course, was that Sir John Simon never has been a pacifist. He has shown himself awake in his speeches to the vital issues of the war, and convinced that Prussian militarism must at all costs be overthrown. It is quite true that he opposed conscription, but his reputation for pacifism is probably due to his taking up the cudgels in Parliament for the conscientious objectors. However, in Parliament itself, he specifically stated his disagreement with conscientious objection, his line of argument being that the conscientious objectors were not getting the treatment to which they were legally and justly entitled under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

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military age, but finally Mr. Stanton, the celebrated South Wales miners' leader, crushed the whole discussion, characteristically, with the interjection, "Is the right honorable gentleman not setting a very good example to some other people here who ought to be doing the same thing?"

For a long time, it is understood, aeroplane construction in Britain has been given a priority in the matter of materials and a great impetus has been given to the construction of an aeroplane fleet of tremendous dimensions. Britain is determined to get her aerial blow in first. A further step in the direction of giving the air service the position which many critics think it entitled to is seen in the Air Bill, lucidly expounded in the House of Commons the other day by Major Baird. The bill authorizes the formation of an air force under the direction of an air council which will absorb the present Air Board. The president of the air board will be a secretary of state, ranking with the heads of the army and navy, and there will also be an undersecretary of state, while, in addition, one secretary to the council may sit in Parliament. It is obvious that the new secretary of state has it in his power to make the air force a very big thing. The army and navy no doubt will continue to have their own flying forces, but it is unquestionably a great step forward, as Major Baird said, to have a body occupying itself exclusively with the question of air offense and defense, and with power to act on its decisions.

BOYS FORM WAR AID WORK RESERVE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans for the organization of Oregon boys in the boys' working reserve as aid to their Government in time of war were made at the twelfth annual older boys' conference of the Y. M. C. A. for the western district of the State, says a dispatch from Eugene. The working machinery of the boys' section of the Y. M. C. A. will virtually be turned over to the federal Government in the formation of the boys' working reserve in this State. The reserve is being organized throughout the United States under government supervision. Its purpose is to enlist all boys in some productive work next summer.

RICE HAY CROP IS PROVING VALUABLE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A tremendous factor in the generally prosperous condition of Matagorda County this year is the rice hay crop, says a dispatch from Bay City, Tex., to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is estimated that the county will turn out some 20,000 tons of good hay from the rice straw, and that it is conservatively worth between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Added to the rice crop proper, with its high price, this year has been a banner year for the rice farmers. With the rice crop, the hay and good cotton and corn crops, Matagorda County is in a better condition financially than for years past.

WESTERN SHEEP MEN SEEK LAND IN SOUTH

DES MOINES, Ia.—According to advices from Salt Lake City to the Des Moines Register, a committee representing Western sheepmen has gone to New Orleans to inquire into the possibilities of moving millions of sheep from Western states to Southern states. It is stated that the passage of the Homestead Act is crowding the sheepmen out of the Western states, and that grazing lands would have to be found in the South or elsewhere.

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WAR DEPARTMENT WORK IS REVIEWED

Secretary Baker, in Report to the President, Tells of Activities Made Necessary by Participation in World Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing chronologically the operations of his department for the year, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in his report to the President, made public today, summarizes the activities of the regular army and the national guard along the Mexican border and in the northern states of Mexico. Regarding the accomplishment of the occupation and the results, both to the people of the northern portion of Mexico and the general efficiency of the armed forces themselves, Secretary Baker observes:

"General Pershing's force had been in Mexico in all about 11 months. For various reasons the usual modes of supply and transportation were not available to him and he therefore depended upon a motor-train supply operated from the border. The efficiency with which this supply was organized and maintained was highly creditable, and when the column returned to the United States it came with its own transportation and accompanied by a large part of the civilian population of the neighborhood in which it had been encamped and through which it had afforded an entirely twofold period of peace, security, and opportunity for industrial and agricultural development. The expedition was in no sense punitive, but rather defensive. Its objective, of course, was the capture of Villa if that could be accomplished, but its real purpose was an extension of the power of the United States into a country disburdened beyond control of the constitutional authorities of the Republic of Mexico, as means of controlling lawless aggregations of bandits and preventing attacks by them across the international frontier. This purpose it fully and finally accomplished."

The Mexican incident was valuable to the United States in two important ways. In the first place, it demonstrated very definitely the determination of the Government not to allow a menace to continue on our frontier; and, in the second place, by the mobilization of the regular army and the national guard, it gave an excellent opportunity for training both to the men in the guard and to the several supply departments of the Government and thus afforded a most serviceable foundation upon which to proceed with the larger expansion of the military establishment which we were soon called upon to undertake."

Immediately proceeding to a consideration of the larger undertaking in which the armed forces of the United States are engaged, Secretary Baker says:

"On the sixth day of April Congress declared that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which had been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared." By this declaration and the proclamation of the President pursuant thereto, the United States entered the great conflict which had raged in Europe from August, 1914, as a belligerent power, and began immediately to prepare to defend the rights of the nation, which for months had been endangered and denied by high-handed and inhuman acts of the German Government both on land and sea. The peaceful ambitions of our people had long postponed our entrance into the conflict; and adherence to a strict neutrality through long months of delicate situations delayed the beginning of active military preparation. At once, however, upon a declaration of state of war, Congress began the consideration of the measures necessary for the enlargement of the military forces and the coordination of the industrial strength of the nation. It was understood at the outset that war under modern conditions involved not only larger armies than the United States had ever assembled, but also more far-reaching modifications of our ordinary industrial processes and wider departures from the peace-time activities of the people. The task of the United States was not only immediately to increase its naval and military forces, not only to order the agricultural and industrial life of the nation to support these enlarged military establishments, but also to bear an increasing financial, industrial and agricultural burden for the support of these nations which, since 1914, had been in arms against the Imperial German Government and have borne not only the full force of the attack of its great military machine, but also the continuing drain upon their economic resources and their capacity for production which so titanic and long-continued struggle necessarily entails."

The secretary then reviews, in detail, the measures adopted to increase the strength and efficiency of the land forces. These include the mobilization of the regular army and the national guard, and the enactment and administration of the Selective Draft Act, designed to create the new national army. Dealing with the latter subject, Secretary Baker says:

"In the preparation of the act providing for the temporary increase in the military establishment, very earnest consideration was given by the committees of the two houses of Congress and by the department to the plan which would be followed in creating a military establishment under modern conditions adequate for the tremendous emergency facing the nation. Our own history and experience with the volunteer system afforded little precedent because of the new conditions, and the experience of European nations was neither uniform nor wholly adequate. Our adversary, the German Empire, had for many years followed the practice of universal compulsory military training and service, so that it was a nation of trained soldiers. In France the same situation had existed. In England, on the other hand, the volunteer system had continued, and the British Army was relatively a small body. The urgency, however, of the British need at the outbreak of the war, and the unbroken traditions of England, were against even the delay necessary to consider the plan upon which action might best be taken, so that England's first effort was reduced to that volunteer system, and her subsequent resort to the draft was made after a long experience in raising vast numbers of men by volunteer enlistment as a result of campaigns of agitation and patriotic appeal. The war in Europe, however, had lasted long enough to make quite clear the character of the contest. It was obviously no such war as had ever before occurred, both in the vast numbers of men necessary to be engaged in strictly military occupations and in the elaborate and far-reaching organization of industrial and civil society of the nation back of the army."

The three divisions of the army, namely, the regular army, the national guard and the national army, were very different organizations as we contemplated them at the time of the passage of the act for the temporary increase of the military establishment. The regular army was a veteran establishment of professional soldiers; the national guard a volunteer organization of local origin maintained primarily for the preservation of domestic order in the several states, with an emergency duty toward the national defense; the national army an unknown quantity, made up of men to be selected arbitrarily by tests and rules as yet to be formulated, unorganized, untrained, existing only in theory and, therefore, problematical as to its spirit and the length of time necessary to fit it for use. Congress, however, most wisely provided as far as possible for an elimination of these differences. Enlistments in the regular army and national guard were authorized to be made for the period of the war rather than for fixed terms; the maximum and minimum ages of enlistment in the regular army and national guard were assimilated; the rights and privileges of members of the three forces were made largely identical. Indeed, the act created but one army, selected by three processes. The wisdom of Congress in this course became instantly apparent. Spirited young men throughout the country began at once to enlist in the regular army and national guard who might have been deterred from such enlistment had their obligation been for a fixed period rather than for the duration of the war. Many men asked themselves but one question: By what avenue of service will I earliest get to France? The men in the national army soon caught this spirit and, while the department is endeavoring to preserve as far as possible in the national guard and the national army those intimacies which belong to men who come from the same city or town, and to preserve the honorable traditions of military organizations which have histories of service to the country in other wars, the fact still remains that the army is rapidly becoming the army of the United States, with the sense of origin from a particular state, or association with a particular neighborhood, and more and more submerged by the rising sense of national service and national identity."

Describing the efforts of the department properly to house and care for the men in the national army and national guard camps, the Secretary says:

"Sixteen national army camps were constructed in various parts of the United States at points selected by the War Department. The camps were carefully laid out by experienced town planners and engineers to give best results considering all viewpoints.

"A typical cantonment city will house 40,000 men. Each barrack building will house 150 men and provide 500 cubic feet of air space per man. Such a cantonment complete contains between 1000 and 1200 buildings and covers about 2000 acres. In addition, each cantonment has a rifle range, drill, parade, and maneuver grounds of about 2000 acres. In many cases all or a large part of the entire site had to be cleared of woods and stumps. The various military units were located on principal or primary roads—a regiment being treated as a primary

unit. About 25 miles of roads were constructed at each cantonment, and sewers, water supply, lighting facilities, and other improvements installed.

"An infantry regiment requires 22 barracks buildings, six for officers' quarters, two storehouses, one infirmary building, 28 lavatories, with hot and cold shower baths, or a total of 69 buildings. In addition to the buildings necessary for the regimental units, each cantonment has buildings for divisional headquarters, quartermaster depots, laundry receiving and distributing stations, base hospitals having 1000 beds, post exchanges, and other buildings for general use.

"At several of the cantonments remount stations have been provided, some of them having a capacity to maintain 12,000 horses.

"In addition to the national army camps, plans were made for the construction of 16 national guard, two embarkation and one quartermaster training camp, but the construction of these items did not involve so large an expenditure as the national army camps, as provision was made for fewer units and only tentage quarters for the men in the national guard camps was provided. Modern storehouses, kitchens, mess shelters, lavatories, shower baths, base hospitals, and remount depots were built, and water, sewerage, heating, and light system installed at an expenditure of about \$1,900,000 for each camp."

After describing in detail the work of the commission on training-camp activities, the report has this to say:

"This brief description of the committee and its work could with profit be greatly expanded. The splendid activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Masonic and other fraternal orders, the resources of the churches and experts in recreation and entertainment, have all been coordinated to surround the life of our soldiers with opportunity and diversion."

The report deals comprehensively with the developments in aviation and the activities of the Aircraft Production Board. The Secretary says:

"The report of the chief signal officer, which accompanies this, is necessarily reserved in its discussion of details, but it contains the outlines of a romance, the story of a new development of subtle adaptation, and of the fine capacity of our people to seize a new and infant art, make themselves masters of it, and work out its mechanical development under the spur of the country's need for patriotic service. We are dealing here with instruments which for military reasons can not be described, and with activities which can not prudently now be detailed; but the standardization of planes, engines, and parts to facilitate quantity production, the development of the Liberty motor, and the generous cooperation of (physical) scientists, engineers, and manufacturers to speed and perfect these devices, will be recognized as performances which justify the confidence of the Congress in providing so generously for this most important military development."

SWEET POTATO WAR BREAD AT TUSKEGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The bakery at the Tuskegee Institute has been successfully experimenting with sweet potatoes as a partial flour substitute in making bread. This bread is composed of approximately two parts white flour and one part boiled and mashed sweet potatoes. The result of the use of this combination has been the saving of about 200 pounds of flour each day, and there is no very apparent difference between this bread and the bread which is made wholly of wheat flour. The potato bread will be used exclusively at the institute as a part of Tuskegee's program of war economy. A booklet describing, somewhat in detail, this experiment with sweet potatoes, has been prepared at the institute.

ENEMIES BARRED FROM OFFICE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Alien enemies cannot hold constitutional or statutory offices, elective or appointive, in Kansas, under a ruling handed down by S. M. Brewster, attorney-general, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Star. In the ruling he declared that an Atchison County German, without final naturalization papers cannot be elected sheriff next year if the war is still on at that time.

"Sixteen national army camps were constructed in various parts of the United States at points selected by the War Department. The camps were carefully laid out by experienced town planners and engineers to give best results considering all viewpoints.

"A typical cantonment city will house 40,000 men. Each barrack building will house 150 men and provide 500 cubic feet of air space per man. Such a cantonment complete contains between 1000 and 1200 buildings and covers about 2000 acres. In addition, each cantonment has a rifle range, drill, parade, and maneuver grounds of about 2000 acres. In many cases all or a large part of the entire site had to be cleared of woods and stumps. The various military units were located on principal or primary roads—a regiment being treated as a primary

GERMANY'S ALLIES A COMMON ENEMY

So Declares Minister Michailovitch, Who Points Out Futility of Showing Consideration to Bulgaria and Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. L. Michailovitch, Minister of Serbia, has prepared a statement showing the attitude of his people toward the entrance of the United States into the war against Austria-Hungary. He says:

"Serbia has hailed with enthusiasm the decision of Congress to consider the United States at war with Austria-Hungary, the ally of Germany. The existence of Austria-Hungary, the power with whose aid Germany expected to accomplish her plans in the Balkans, was the principal cause of this terrible war. This ally of Germany has prepared the ground in the Balkans for the great route of conquest toward Baghdad. Bulgaria and Turkey agreed to these designs. Serbia alone remained a source of resistance to them, and it is not necessary to repeat here all that she has done during the present war. And for this reason alone Serbia can frankly hail the important decision of Congress declaring Austria-Hungary also an enemy of the aim for which the United States entered the war.

"We must, however, regret that this conception has not been extended to all the allies of Germany. The present war is a struggle between two groups of peoples and their united efforts to achieve victory. It is no longer any question what uniform this effort wears, just as there is no longer any question as to why any peoples have joined one or the other of these two groups. Military action and the final solution it will achieve will be the result of this common and concentrated effort, just as the political solution of this struggle will be represented by the resultant of the ideals of one or other of them. To fight on the side of Germany and pretend at the same time that one is not in accordance with her political aims, as the official representatives of Bulgaria do, is simply childish. Besides, as regards a successful activity of the allied troops and the troops of the United States, it is a matter of perfect indifference as to what may be the political relations between the various members of the enemy group. What is important is that the entire force of our enemies is drawn up against us and that it must be attacked if victory is to be achieved. The united efforts of the Allies must be opposed to the united effort of the enemy. On every front, be it in France, in Italy or in Macedonia, the enemy is always one and the same. The fact that the Allies have before them on a certain point Bulgarian or German troops is a matter of perfect indifference as far as the military action concerned."

"From the first day of the war the enemy group has had this correct conception, but while it realized this unity of front, each of the Allies guarded the right to independent action, and as a result the enemy was able to strike them blow upon blow. In addition, we sympathize with Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey for being under the heel of the German boot. While the united effort of our enemy achieved victory after victory in Russia, in the Balkans, in Italy, the Allies consolled themselves with the imaginary mistrust of Germany's allies against German militarism. The official and the nonofficial agents of Germany encourage us by all sorts of rumors to indulge in this fond belief even today.

"The German troops cooperate with the troops of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and we declare that therefore these countries are the tools of Germany. But do the troops of the Allies not cooperate today in France, in Italy and on the Macedonian front? The Serbian Army is today under the supreme command of a French general, and the Serbs do not declare that they are under the French boot, but, on the contrary, consider the French as their best friends and their brothers in arms.

"For war operations it is not sufficient to have at one's disposal a sufficient array of arms, munitions and men. We must also count upon the morale of the troops. To raise the morale of our troops and to maintain the healthy state of public opinion, to exercise a depressing influence upon the morale and upon the public opinion of the enemy so as to weaken his

forces, all these things are just as important as the providing of war material.

"Germany, and especially Austria and Bulgaria, have made very efficient use of these means against our allies. The agents of these countries are ceaselessly putting into circulation rumors of a separate peace, rumors which are seized upon and discussed by the public press. At the time of the Emperor William's visit to Vienna and Sofia, when he began to prepare the great offensive against Italy, the allied press was discussing the possibility of a separate peace with Bulgaria.

"It was explained that the 6 per cent tax limitation law enacted at the state election eliminates the possibility of the city providing an emergency fund of sufficient size to cover this delinquency. This leaves only two methods to raise the money. One is to raise a special tax of 1 mill, or about \$285,000, and the other is for the organization of some private concern to buy the delinquent property when it is offered for sale. The committee will look into the possibilities along this line.

"It was explained that the principal delinquency is in large and partially undeveloped tracts which were improved during the real estate boom days years ago, and the city's credit used to finance them. Vast improvements were made, and bonded with the city under the Bancroft bonding act. The owners of these tracts have failed to pay the interest to the city, and the city in turn has had great difficulty in meeting its interest obligations. There has been loaned already from the general fund a total of \$900,000 to meet these charges.

"The Council has decided that rather than take any chance of the city's credit being impaired, the 1-mill special tax shall be provided tentatively. If any other method can be devised of financing the delinquency, this tax will be dropped out before the levy is finally fixed.

PORTLAND FACING TAXING PROBLEM

PORTLAND, Ore.—Before deciding finally to levy a special tax of 1 mill to provide funds with which the city can cover the delinquency of property owners in the payment of street assessments and interest, says the Portland Oregonian, the City Council will attempt to find some other means of handling the problem.

Mayor Baker, at a meeting with a number of bankers and representative business men, appointed a committee to go into the subject and make a report before the date for fixing the 1918 levy expires.

The subject of delinquency was discussed in detail at the meeting. It was shown that the city has received from property owners this year virtually \$211,000 less than the amount necessary to be paid out in interest on bonds sold to finance street and sewer improvements for property owners.

This delinquency has to be made up in some way or the city will be forced to default in payment of interest on its bonded debt, and will therefore impair its credit.

The city's financial condition was explained in detail at the meeting. It was shown that since 1911 the city has lost \$800,000 in its annual receipts from licenses and other sources apart from taxation.

Among the principal items of loss between the years mentioned are the

following: Liquor licenses, \$396,000 received in 1911; nothing to be received in 1918; municipal court fines, \$43,000 in 1911; \$24,000 estimated for 1918; receipts from engineering fees, \$296,000 in 1911, \$35,000 estimated for 1918; premiums on bonds in 1911, \$107,000; estimated for 1918, nothing; interest on deposits in banks, \$65,000 in 1911; \$55,000 estimated for 1918; general licenses in 1911, \$71,000, estimated for 1918 \$55,000.

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WORK-DAY SCALE TO HELP CONSERVE FUEL

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A general readjustment of working hours, distributing the street car traffic over the entire day and affording thereby another means of saving fuel, is to be considered here, says the Kansas City Times. In addition to releasing an estimated 15 per cent of the daily coal consumption of the railway company for other purposes, the change which has been proposed by the street railway branch of the war board would allow all manufacturers using electrical power to run the full work day period.

The acute situation, although temporarily relieved here, has demanded national cooperation in order to avert a calamity. It is in the hope that the cooperation can be extended further that the war board is advising extreme measures, according to Walter L. Lampkin, chairman of the Federal Fuel Committee for Kansas City.

BRIDGE TO AID TRAFFIC
ST. PAUL, Minn.—A \$4,000,000 rail-way bridge over the Ohio River from Metropolis, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., which has been completed by the Burlington road, is of vital interest to shippers of the Northwest, in that it means a great speeding up of traffic, says the St. Paul Dispatch, quoting railroad officials.

PACIFIC COAST MEDIATION WORK

How Government Representatives Have Brought About Adjustments of Labor Controversies by Efforts in Various Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Final results of the work done by Secretary Wilson of the Federal Labor Department and his mediation commission while in California, have been announced here by representatives of the Government and L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Grasser gave out the news that the mediation board's settlement of the Pacific Coast telephone strike had been accepted by a majority of the unions, both of electrical workers and of the girl operators.

In Portland and Tacoma the vote of both classes of workers was practically unanimous in favor of accepting the agreement made by the mediators with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company for higher wages and recognition of the unions. In all the coast cities save Seattle and Spokane, the unions voted for acceptance. It was in Seattle that the demand arose for a separate adjustment for the northern workers, and this vote is taken as showing the reluctance of the Seattle and Spokane unions to give up their project for independent terms of settlement. It will not, however, block the general settlement on the lines agreed upon here, as the majority vote in its favor will control. Mr. Grasser sent out to all the unions embracing in the company's territory the following telegram:

"The President's mediation commission agreement accepted by a majority vote. You are, therefore, instructed to immediately return to work."

The next important achievement of the commission was the hearing and adjustment of labor differences between the California oil companies and their employees. This

COOPERATION IN LABOR SOCIETIES

Benefits to Members Shown in Reports to Illinois Federation —Sales to Non-Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Quarterly reports from a half dozen Illinois cooperative societies, given in a news letter of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, present some interesting figures on this movement. Total sales of these six societies for the period covered amounted to \$59,212. The State Federation of Labor has done much to encourage the cooperative society, its president, John H. Walker, being a warm friend of the movement. Recently he placed advancement of the cooperative societies among the foremost aims of the federation for the year.

Indicative that these societies have something to offer for the general public is the figure on sales to nonmembers, which from four of the societies for the three months aggregated \$9272.68, or substantially over 20 per cent of total sales. The reports of these half dozen societies, as given in the news letter, show dividends and other items of importance as follows:

The Springfield Cooperative Society has just issued its seventh quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It paid a dividend to its members on the basis of purchases for the quarter of 7 per cent, amounting to \$1257.41; added to the reserve fund \$165.42; paid interest on share and loan capital \$7.58; depreciated stock \$201.91; sales to members for the quarter \$18,101.67 and to non-members for the same period \$4892.10; total resources \$15,170.88.

The Virgin Cooperative Society has just issued its third quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It paid a dividend to members on the basis of purchases of 9 per cent, amounting to \$883.38; paid interest on share and loan capital, \$34.84; made an addition to the reserve fund, \$9.57; sales to members for the quarter, \$10,639.54; and to non-members for the same period, \$1,904.61; total resources, \$12,168.47. It added a meat department to the store in the last three months.

The Lincoln Cooperative Society has just issued its fourth quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917. It gave a discount to members on their purchases for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1917, of 5 per cent, amounting to \$230.25; added to the reserve fund, \$235.08; paid interest on share and loan capital, \$10.89; sales to members for the quarter, \$4,625.62; and to non-members for the same period, \$1,327.66; total resources, \$5,304.96.

The New Bedford Cooperative Society has just issued its second quarterly report for the three months ending Sept. 29, 1917. It paid a dividend to members on the basis of purchases of 5 per cent, amounting to \$99.59; made an addition to the reserve fund, \$19.32; paid interest on share and loan capital, \$10.04; total sales to members for the quarter, \$2,017.07, and to non-members for the same period, \$1,148.31; total resources, \$4,307.62.

The Centralia Cooperative Association, since its reorganization, has just issued its first quarterly report for the three months ending Oct. 28, 1917. It paid a dividend to its members on the basis of purchases of 5 per cent, amounting to \$102.46; paid interest on its share and loan capital, \$10.51; paid the balance of an old account, \$34.92; total sales, \$5,999.78; total resources, \$3,619.41.

The Sesser Cooperative Society has just issued its twelfth quarterly report for the three months ending Nov. 2, 1917. It had a total in its reserve fund, \$207.55; made an addition of \$20.67; total sales for the quarter, \$9160.83; total resources, \$9186.39. On account of other charges made, the net profit, although only showing \$20.67, was really \$346.57.

VESSELS ENOUGH ON GREAT LAKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sufficient vessels remain on the Great Lakes to handle tonnage requirements, notwithstanding a shrinkage of perhaps 5 or 6 per cent in available lake tonnage during the past three years, providing there is no delay in ports waiting for cars or delay in waiting for elevators or docks for handling the material to be moved, says a report recently submitted by the war shipping committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce to its committee on military and naval affairs. Through the cooperative effort of the United Grain Forwarders and coal operators, it appears that ships in this service, the report adds, are now moving approximately 25 per cent more tonnage than when the ships were handled entirely on an individual basis.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB

Of the various activities scheduled by the Women's City Club for the coming fortnight, the first is on Monday evening when Mrs. E. Charlton Black will present a lecture recital on "Education by Satire" in Pilgrim Hall.

An all-day vacation conference with special luncheon, to discuss "The Work of the Food Administration," will be held under the direction of the Food Facts Bureau of the War Service Committee, Dec. 31. This conference is primarily for college women, invitations having been sent to all the women's colleges in the Eastern Conference. The speakers will include Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Edith Guerrin, Mrs. Lucinda W. Prince, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, Walter Hawkins and Loring Underwood.

On Friday of next week volunteers

will be in the war service room of the clubhouse to receive the boxes which are to be sent to the men stationed in the forts in the harbor, who will be unable to leave their posts on the holiday.

An "Army and Navy Concert" is to hold on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1 at Jordan Hall. The program will be given by George L. Lansing and his orchestra of 40 mandolin players, assisted by Miss Gladys E. Moore, banjo soloist; Miss Vera Moore, mandolin soloist, and A. C. Sherman, accompanist. There will be piano solos by Mrs. Louis Frothingham, a member of the club.

BOSTON CONCERT CALENDAR

Dec. 15, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, John Metcalf, soloist.

Dec. 16, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Melba and Fritz Kreisler as soloists, in concert for benefit of Halifax relief fund.

Dec. 18, Afternoon, Steinert Hall—Miss Yolande Mérö, pianist.

Dec. 19, Evening, Jordan Hall—Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano.

Dec. 21, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Dec. 22, Evening, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra; Sylvain Noack, soloist.

Dec. 23, Evening, Symphony Hall—The Messiah, by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 24, Evening, Symphony Hall—See and "Messiah" concert by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dec. 25, Afternoon, Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Dec. 29, Evening, Steinert Hall—concert for benefit of Russian relief funds.

Dec. 30, Evening, Symphony Hall—concert for benefit of Jewish women's war service fund.

SCHOOL CENTERS

Parties for the children and special programs of a holiday nature mark the school center programs for next week. The national need is not forgotten nor put aside, however, for lectures, sales, and programs pertaining to it have been planned. Announcements are as follows:

Dorchester School Center—Dec. 19, motion pictures showing how one of our largest industrials is helping to win the war. Special music, Dec. 20. Mothers Club sale from 2 to 10 o'clock for war relief, in the Library Building at Codman Square. The Mothers Club is endeavoring to provide every Dorchester man in the service with an outfit. Dec. 21, afternoon, Christmas tree for the children of the Mothers Club members and their friends in the gymnasium of the High School Building, Mrs. Frank Wayne, chairman; evening, community sing of carols in the assembly hall of the High School Building.

East Boston School Center—Dec. 19, mass meeting and concert for the benefit of Italian refugees, under the auspices of the Italian Colonial Committee of East Boston, Dec. 22, Christmas party, under auspices of the Center Council.

Roxbury School Center—Dec. 19, afternoon entertainment by chil-

department of Mother's Club, in charge of Miss Ethel Doten and Miss G. Schrotty. Dec. 18, first performance of "Pinocchio," by Keystone Chapter of Eastern Star Lodge, Dec. 19, second performance of "Pinocchio," by Dec. 20, afternoon, children's party by Mothers' Club, Dec. 21, community concert.

West End School Center—Dec. 19, concert by the Boston Music School Settlement. This will be the first of a series of monthly chamber concerts to be given by this organization.

Dec. 21—Dr. Joseph Resnick will give a lecture under the auspices of the Old South Civic Association of Boston, on "The War for Democracy." The Center orchestra will furnish a musical program.

Dec. 27, West End Mothers' Club entertain at Frances Willard Settlement. The Center orchestra will play and members of the club will read. The West End School Center, cooperating with the new Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, is planning to make the center the district headquarters for information in connection with the questionnaire to be sent out by the United States Government.

Charles Town School Center, Dec. 17—Community singing in charge of Mrs. Charles Talmadge. A party from the center will attend a theater Dec. 22, afternoon. Party for the children under the auspices of the Mothers' Club, Mrs. Walter Dacey, chairman.

NEXT WEEK'S ADDRESSES

Sunday

Edward Steiner, "Around the World Horizon," Harvard Church Brookline, 8 p.m.

Harry E. Fodick, "A Religion for Wartime," Ford Hall, 7:30 p.m.

Charles Stetzel, "A Square Deal," Lawrence City Hall, Lawrence, 7:30 p.m.

Rabbi Henry Levi, "Religion and War," Cithian Hall, Malden, 3 p.m.

Charles Stetzel, "A Square Deal," Memorial Hall, Malden, 4 p.m.

Edward Steiner, "World Citizenship After the War," Old South Meeting House, 3:15 p.m.

Monday

Ralph W. Elmwood, "How to Enjoy Winter Trips and Tramps," Field and Forest Club, Pierce Building, 8 p.m.

Dr. Frederick L. Taylor, "Evergreen Trees and Plants," Field and Forest Club, Pierce Building, 8 p.m.

Miss Alice Grady, "Savings Bank Life Insurance and Old Age Pensions," High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury, 7:45 p.m.

Wednesday

H. Charles Woods, "The Dardanelles," Lowell Institute, 5 p.m.

Thursday

Gilbert McClurg, "The Shining Mountains and the Sunset Sea," Boston City Club, 8 p.m.

Saturday

H. Charles Woods, "The Salonica Campaign," Lowell Institute, 5 p.m.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Karl Muck, Conductor; John McCormack, Soloist—Eighteen program, presented in Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., afternoon, Dec. 14, 1917. Mozart, "Trio in E flat major; Handel, aria from "Atalanta;" "Edad Irene;" Ravel, "Daphnis et Chloe;" orchestral fragments; Beethoven, aria, "Jehovah, Hear Me"; Balakireff, symphonic poem, "Thamar."

The first concert given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the season of 1906-07, many persons interested in music will recall, began with Beethoven's fifth symphony, which was said to sound like a work just composed, so novel was the style of its performance. The concert subscribers on that occasion fancied the interpretation which they applauded to be that of a German conductor. They could hardly suppose anything else; for in the program-book of the day was an official biographical sketch, to read which was to understand that the subject of it, the conductor, then appearing for the first time, was a German musician.

The question may be asked, Would the subscribers of 11 years ago have been so deeply moved as they were by that presentation of the fifth symphony, had they known that the interpretation to whose work they were listening was not a German, but a Swiss?

No, indeed; the very mention of Swiss conducting in Boston at any time during the opening decade of the present century would have met with nothing but scorn. Today, however, things have a different look, both on the side of art and on the side of expediency.

To take account of the artistic side, a Swiss conductor, Mr. Ansermet, came to the United States two winters ago with the Russian ballet and succeeded, with the acclaim of the dancers to help him, in giving certain symphonic pieces a vogue that is likely to last for years. One of these pieces, the "Thamar" symphonic poem of Balakireff, was on the program of yesterday afternoon. Furthermore, a Swiss composer, Mr. Bloch, came last season and made more or less stir with works for orchestra and with a chamber music work. So the thought of "Swiss" and that of "music" do not exclude each other the way they once did.

And then, on the side of expediency, there is to be noted the revision of the official biography, issued by the Boston Symphony management early this month in Philadelphia and a little later in Boston, a revision which could appropriately have been celebrated on Friday by a performance of the overture to "William Tell."

Considering how art and expediency take turns in the matter it must be that a musical public, as represented by its concert managers, is like a nation, as represented by its diplomats, which says Dr. Cornejo, the Peruvian political critic, prefers alternately ideal and interest, being impelled at one time by enthusiasm and at another by egotism. In extenuation, however, of the present emphasis on the doctrine of interest, there is to be recorded a splendidly sonorous and strikingly rhythmic reading of the poem, "Thamar," at the eighth Boston Symphony matinee. Dr. Muck fairly outdid other conductors in this piece from the Russian repertory, as he has formerly outdone them in Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" suite.

Give him music in which the structural plan is reasonably conservative, in which the instrumental coloring is conceived in a not too anarchistic or too pretentious vein, in which the descriptive intention is clear and in which the narrative method is straightforward, and he is pretty sure to reach the peak of interpretative excellence.

The same praise is not to be accorded for the reading of the Ravel fragments from the "Daphnis" ballet, accurately though the conductor patterned out with his baton the irregular bars of the score, and mechanically nice as he was with the whole thing. How delightful it was to watch him put that sharp stress, without a swing of hand, on the second beat of the measures in five-quarter time! But music is to be heard, not seen. Had Ravel been in witty instead of pictorial mood, his purpose would not have been unusually well put together. The Mozart symphony, openly scored for the wind choir and omitting the oboe, left hearers fresh for the elaborate color combinations of Ravel and the full-sounding harmonies of Balakireff.

The singing of the soloist relieved the audience from continuous attention to instrumental detail, and at the same time it heightened the symphonic idea of the day, for Mr. McCormack kept in close association with the orchestra. He sang as one interpreting arias, not as one performing ballads. But he did not in the slightest degree neglect his English texts for the sake of showing off his voice. He hardly could have done that, though, even if he had wanted to, because his tone was not at its best. The merit of the tenor's work was in his distinct and finely polished phrasing and in his adaptation of delivery and phrasing to the demands of both poetic and musical expression.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Fritz Kreisler and Mme. Nellie Melba assisting, gives a concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon for the benefit of the Halifax relief fund, presenting the following program:

"Fantasie Symphonique," Rosseter (cole); andantino (fourth symphony), Tchaikovsky; caprice, Kinder; canzona, Chausson; Dukay, "Imperial Improvisations"; "What God Does Is Well Done"; "Therefore Thank Ye," Karg-Elert.

The Lotus Quartet of male voices (Messrs. Martin, Hicks, Raymond and Cannell) give a concert in Lorimer Hall on the evening of Monday, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, with Mrs. Velma Bailey Hicks, reader, and Miss Frances Foskett, soprano, assisting.

Mme. Yolande Mérö, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 18, playing the following selections:

Concerto for organ, W. F. Bach, arr. by Stradella; "Davidblindertänze," Schumann; "Jägerlied," Brahms; old "Café du Jardin"; Debussy's "Grenade," Rachmaninoff; "Valse intermèzzo," Morlier, arr. by Mérö; chœur in C minor, Dohnányi; "Liebestraum" and polonaise in E flat major, Liszt.

The concert of chamber music by Fritz Kreisler and former members of the Kneisel Quartet, which had been scheduled for the evening of Dec. 20 in Jordan Hall, is postponed.

Sylvain Noack, violinist, is to be the soloist at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Friday, Dec. 21, and on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 22, taking part in two numbers. The program of the concerts is as follows:

Cherubini, overture to "Anacreon"; Chausson, "Poème" (Mr. Noack); Saint-Saëns, "Habanâne" (Mr. Noack); Beethoven, "Pastoral" symphony No. 6 in F major.

At the first presentation of Handel's "Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, on the evening of Sunday, Dec. 23, the soloists will be as follows: Marie Stoddard, soprano; Alma Beck, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor; Henri Scott, bass.

The American String Quartet appears in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 3, with Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, assisting. The program is as follows:

Fauré quartet in G minor, op. 45, for piano, violin, viola and violoncello; Debussy, sonata for violin and piano; Franck, piano quintet in F minor.

Jascha Heifetz, violinist, is to make his first appearance in Boston at Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 6. He will present the Handel sonata in D major, the Wieniawski concerto in D minor, Bach's chaconne and short pieces.

Miss Novaes, the pianist, and Mr. Thibaud, the violinist, originally announced to appear in Symphony Hall on Dec. 16, will give their concert there on March 24.

Included among the concerts booked at Jordan Hall for the month of January are the following:

Jan. 3, afternoon, postponed song recital by Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

Jan. 5, afternoon, Mischa Levitzki, second piano recital.

Jan. 8, evening, program for music for two pianos, presented by Messrs. Maier and Patterson, the profits to be donated to Y. M. C. A. war funds.

Jan. 9, afternoon, song recital by Miss Rosalie Miller, soprano, with Carl Lamson as accompanist.

Jan. 11

PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Gott, Inc., patent attorneys:

Shoeing Machine—Ashworth, Fred, Beverly, Mass.

Machinery—Operating Upon Shoes—Bastable, Edward H., South Braintree, Mass.

Milling and Other Machines—Becker, John, Hyde Park, Mass.

Vulcanizing Rubber With Selenium or Its Compounds—Boggs, Charles R., Arlington Heights, Mass.

Textile Belts and Preparing the Same—Bischoff, Harry S., Wollaston, Mass.

Pushers—Link-Carlson, Hjalmar G., Worcester, Mass.

Reinforced Concrete Building Construction—Clark, Oberlin S., North Weymouth, Mass.

Mandrel for Vulcanizing Tire-Shoes—Cobb, M. Z., Somerville, Mass.

Electric Welding and Soldering, Electrical Utting Metals—Costello, Frederick A., Southbridge, Mass.

Conveyer for Newspapers and the Like—Cowley, James T., Boston, Mass.

Shuttle—Daudelin, H. Jean, Fall River, Mass.

Safety Brake for Motor Vehicles—Davis, E. H., Boston, Mass.

Bucket Fastening Means for Turbines—Dawson, William F., Lynn, Mass.

Filling Peller Mechanism—Draper, Clarence H., Milford, Mass.

Cam-Path Generating Machine—Foster, Edward E., Beverly, Mass.

Blacking Machine or the Like—Furber, Frederick J., Revere, Mass.

Motor Cycle—Jensen, Carl J., Springfield, Mass.

Carrier Dispatch Power-Control System—Single Tube Pneumatic Dispatch System—Hiden, Charles P., Brookline, Mass.

Spark Plug Tester—Luce, William D., Haverhill, Mass.

Household MacKinnon, George W., Boston, Mass.

Truck-Mason, George L., Holyoke, Mass.

Pulling - Feller Mechanism—Northrop, Jonas, Hopedale, Mass.

Gun Firing Mechanism—Orkin, Samuel, Chelsea, Mass.

Winding Machine—Parks, Edward F., Boston, Mass.

Convertible Seat and Bed-Percival, Charles F., Springfield, Mass.

Pulling Over Machine—Perri, Angelo, Haverhill, Mass.

Winding Reel for Paper—Pope, Charles E., Holyoke, Mass.

Oil Clarifying and Dispensing Apparatus—Saxton, William A., Newton, Mass.

Pencil Sharpening Device—Simmons, Ralph C., Beverly, Mass.

Direction Signal—Snow, Joseph C., Brockton, Mass.

Combined Faucet and Relief Valve—Stack, Elmer S., West Somerville, Mass.

Dispensing Device—Stewart, William C., Swampscott, Mass.

Electro-Signal Stem—Suren, Nathan H., Needham, Mass.

Method of Apparatus for Segregating Minerals—Taylor, Hiram E., North Adams, Mass.

Pneumatic Dispatch Tube Apparatus—Whittier, Frederick G., Ipswich, Mass.

Steel Trimming Machine—Wineman, Ernest E., Lynn, Mass.

FRENCH SOCIETY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The meeting of the Society of Political Economy held on its seventy-fifth anniversary was in all respects a notable gathering, recalling in many ways the long, proud, and successful history of this institution, with which so many great names have been intimately associated and which in its time has done such excellent work. There could have been nobody more worthy of holding the presidential chair on such an occasion than M. Yves Guyot, the keen student, the great authority on political economics, who is known as well in political and economic circles of the countries of the Allies as he is in Paris itself. Besides a large body of the French members, a number of foreign gentlemen were present, who were equally distinguished for their attainments and their love of France. Among these was Baron Otori, counselor to the Japanese Embassy (who is just about to go out to Mexico as Japanese Minister, and who is assured in Paris that he will find there a considerable French colony who will be glad to meet him), Mr. Walter V. R. Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Mr. Herbert Gibbons, Mr. Frederick Mathews, M. Basil, counselor to the Russian Embassy, and others. The new permanent secretary, M. Emmanuel Vidal, read a number of letters from gentlemen who regretted they were unable to be present, and from persons of distinction in foreign countries, who voluntarily tendered their congratulations to the society on the occasion of this anniversary. The letters all tended to show the high state of authority attained by the society in France and the allied countries. M. Emmanuel Vidal, who had been unanimously elected to his office of secretary, paid a tribute to the ability and devotion of his predecessor, M. Daniel Biette. Otherwise the meeting was for the most part consecrated to remembrances of the past, and of those who belonged to it, and to declarations of faith in the future.

Professor Stephens told Superior Judge Ogden of Oakland, who conducted the examination, that when President Wilson issued his proclamation of April 2 he could not resist the call of America, so deeply was he stirred by the President's appeal to the noblest ideals of justice and humanity.

DETROIT INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IS AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Two trains of hard coal have reached Detroit and temporarily relieved the industrial crisis faced here when transportation was interrupted.

The shipments prevented unheated street cars in zero weather, saved 9,000,000 pounds of meat and perishable foodstuffs in the Detroit Refrigerator Company's plant, kept the Ford Motor Company running, and enabled the Detroit Edison Company to recall its notices to 40 industrial plants employing 40,000 men that power would be cut off on Monday.

Detroit's situation is still desperate. Police have approved, but cannot fill half-ton emergency orders from 351 families without fuel.

LOUISIANA AIDS MEAT PRODUCTION

Large Live Stock Farm, With a Capital of \$2,100,000 Established in the Suburbs of New Orleans by Men of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The establishment of the largest livestock farm in the United States, with possibly one exception, was announced on Friday by the Lakeside Live Stock Company, which has already commenced its operations on a 13,000-acre tract on Lake Pontchartrain, just outside New Orleans. The company has a capital of \$2,100,000, and a directorate made up of a group of the most prominent men in the State. A number of herds of Texas cattle have already been purchased and are being moved into the property.

The board of directors includes R. H. Downman, R. M. Walmsley, G. A. Blaffer, W. W. Boudin, L. M. Pool, John Legier Jr., J. A. Robin, Bernard McClosey, J. M. Buruleres, H. O. Penick, S. A. Trufant, W. J. Fitzgibbons, J. D. Kenney and W. H. Arnold of New Orleans; John A. Pharr, Berwick; Frederick Wilbert, Plaquemine; R. O. Young, Youngsville; E. A. Pharr, Morgan City; Thomas J. Clay, White Castle, and Albert Delery, Donaldsonville.

The company's property, which has a 10-mile frontage on Lake Pontchartrain, has been converted into a cattle and hog ranch following modern methods in raising and preparing stock for the market. The company plans to keep 20,000 head of cattle on the farm and an equal number of pigs.

The property has exceptional transportation facilities, and is the only live stock farm in the country located in the suburbs of a large city. The State Highway Department last month improved the route of the Hammond-New Orleans road, which will give the property an automobile boulevard along its 10 miles of lake front, forming a link in the New Orleans-Chicago military highway.

The United States has 8,500,000 less beef cattle than in 1909, 15,000,000 less sheep than 14 years ago and 5,400,000 less hogs than a year ago.

The world's supply has been decreasing for the last 15 years. During that time the prices have been steadily advancing, and within two years have increased more than 50 per cent.

Reports show that the meat supply of Europe is now exhausted, and a large percentage of the herds have been killed since the war began.

Capt. Frederick Wilbert, president of the company, said on Friday: "These facts and figures emphasize the duty of the people of Louisiana to put forth every effort toward increasing meat production, as the combination of fertile soil and mild climate enables the stock raisers to produce cattle and hogs in great numbers, and at a lower cost than in any other section of the country."

MR. PROTHERO ON NEED FOR ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAFRAZ, CALIF.—Prof. Henry Morse Stephens, head of the department of history at the University of California and author of many important books in that field and in general literature, has at last become food for sale on the foreign market; the means with which to buy it; and the means by which to carry it home. They were faced with a shortage in the supplies of food throughout the world in 1918 and for some time afterwards, whether the war continued or not. In the United Kingdom they had been accustomed to buying all the food they did not produce at home from the alien. The two great grain-exporting countries of Europe, Russia and the Balkan States, could not be expected to export for many years. The belligerent countries also were unable to produce the same quantity of food that they had previously done, and were obliged to look to other markets. If there was a world shortage of exportable food, they in the United Kingdom, were bound to suffer in proportion to the extent that they were dependent upon other countries not only for luxuries, but for necessities. They had been in the habit of drawing four-fifths of their bread and two-fifths of their meat supply from foreigners, and were therefore threatened with a serious shortage.

Mr. Prothero spoke of the seriousness of the food situation, explaining that the difficulty would be decreased by the coming of peace. Three conditions, he said, would have to be fulfilled if peace was to bring the proverbial plenty. There must be food for sale on the foreign market; the means with which to buy it; and the means by which to carry it home. They were faced with a shortage in the supplies of food throughout the world in 1918 and for some time afterwards, whether the war continued or not. In the United Kingdom they had been accustomed to buying all the food they did not produce at home from the alien. The two great grain-exporting countries of Europe, Russia and the Balkan States, could not be expected to export for many years. The belligerent countries also were unable to produce the same quantity of food that they had previously done, and were obliged to look to other markets. If there was a world shortage of exportable food, they in the United Kingdom, were bound to suffer in proportion to the extent that they were dependent upon other countries not only for luxuries, but for necessities. They had been in the habit of drawing four-fifths of their bread and two-fifths of their meat supply from foreigners, and were therefore threatened with a serious shortage.

With regard to the second condition, the means with which to buy food, Mr. Prothero said that there would be little cash in the national pocket at the close of the war. It would be more difficult to obtain national credit, and they would have less manufactured produce to exchange for food. They would have to pay double for everything. Even if there was the food available and the money to pay for it, they would still have to solve the problem of transporting it. Every food carrier would diminish their carrying capacity for raw and semi-manufactured materials upon which their great industries depended.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that when war ceased the materials used in the manufacture of

munitions would be available for fertilizers by means of which the soil might be enabled to recover rapidly.

Economy in the consumption of food had become a national duty of the highest importance. To waste food was natural treason, not only to their country but to the cause of the Allies. The United States had recognized this with characteristic clearness, and they had acted with characteristic promptness and generosity. They were in no need of food saving themselves, but they were preaching economy in the consumption of food in order that they might send more food to their allies in Europe. The only way to meet the food shortage and lessen the strain on their finances and their shipping was to increase to the utmost the production of food in the country. The farmers had rallied splendidly to the appeal of the Prime Minister. In the face of great discouragement from want of labor, fertilizers, and so forth, they had actually grown more wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes that year than in the preceding one. Mr. Prothero said that he was confident that if the farmers knew that the country was behind them in the matter they would do all they could. Let them, he concluded, take for their motto, "Play up," and "Play for your side, and not for yourselves."

APPLICATION FOR NONSUIT REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The defendant application for a nonsuit in the case of Sister Basil against the Roman

Catholic Archbishop Spratt has been refused by the judge sitting on the case. He has accordingly signed judgment in favor of the plaintiff. Sister Mary Basil, for \$20,000 damages against Archbishop Spratt of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Kingston, the mother-superior and three sisters and for \$4000 against Dr. Phelan, another defendant in the case.

FARM CONSTRUCTION WORK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Ga.—One of the results of prosperity in the rural sections this fall is that much of the construction work now being planned in this small towns and villages.

B. Altman & Co.

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at special prices, offer exceptional values

TEA GOWNS

Of satin combined with lace and Georgette crepe . . . \$35.00
Two-piece model, consisting of charmeuse slip, with lace-trimmed chiffon coats \$38.00

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Of chiffon velvet, lined with silk and trimmed with swansdown, at \$55.00
Of charmeuse, trimmed with lace 24.00
Of corduroy, lined with flowered mull and trimmed with moufflon, at \$9.85

NEGLIGEES

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Also
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should attract the attention of everyone who is in search of a really desirable Christmas gift. Among the exceptional values offered are

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Hudson Seal Coats	\$125.00
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Black Lynx	25.00
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Wolf	25.00

Also

Cape Coates of Hudson Seal or Nutria \$135.00
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High-cost Fur Garments, Muffs and Neck Furs at considerably reduced prices

(Fur Department, Third Floor)

Important Monday Sales will comprise
Women's Marvex Gloves; Women's and Misses' Sweaters and Semi-made Woolen Dresses and Skirts; Woolen Dress, Suit, Coat and Skirt Lengths; French Filet Lace Window Panels; Practical and Decorative Table Linens; and Mahogany Art Furniture.

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THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR JANUARY

In the last article for the northern hemisphere, we described a clock in the sky, whose hand, formed by the Pointers in Ursa Major, turned about Polaris, at the center of the dial. This star clock is not available for southern latitudes, but we may find a similar clock among the southern stars. We must first recognize that one feature is necessarily lacking, that is, a bright star like Polaris at or near the south pole. However, this difficulty may be overcome in the following way:

The Southern Cross is now found nearly east of the pole. Draw a line from the star Alpha in Crux to the star Beta in Hydrus, these stars being marked on the map. This line passes through the pole and is the hand of our clock. We may consider that the Cross is the embellishment of the index end of the hand. On Jan. 27, the Cross will be east of the pole at about 10 p. m., local time; six hours later it will be directly over the pole, and we shall see Alpha Crucis and Beta Hydri on the same vertical circle.

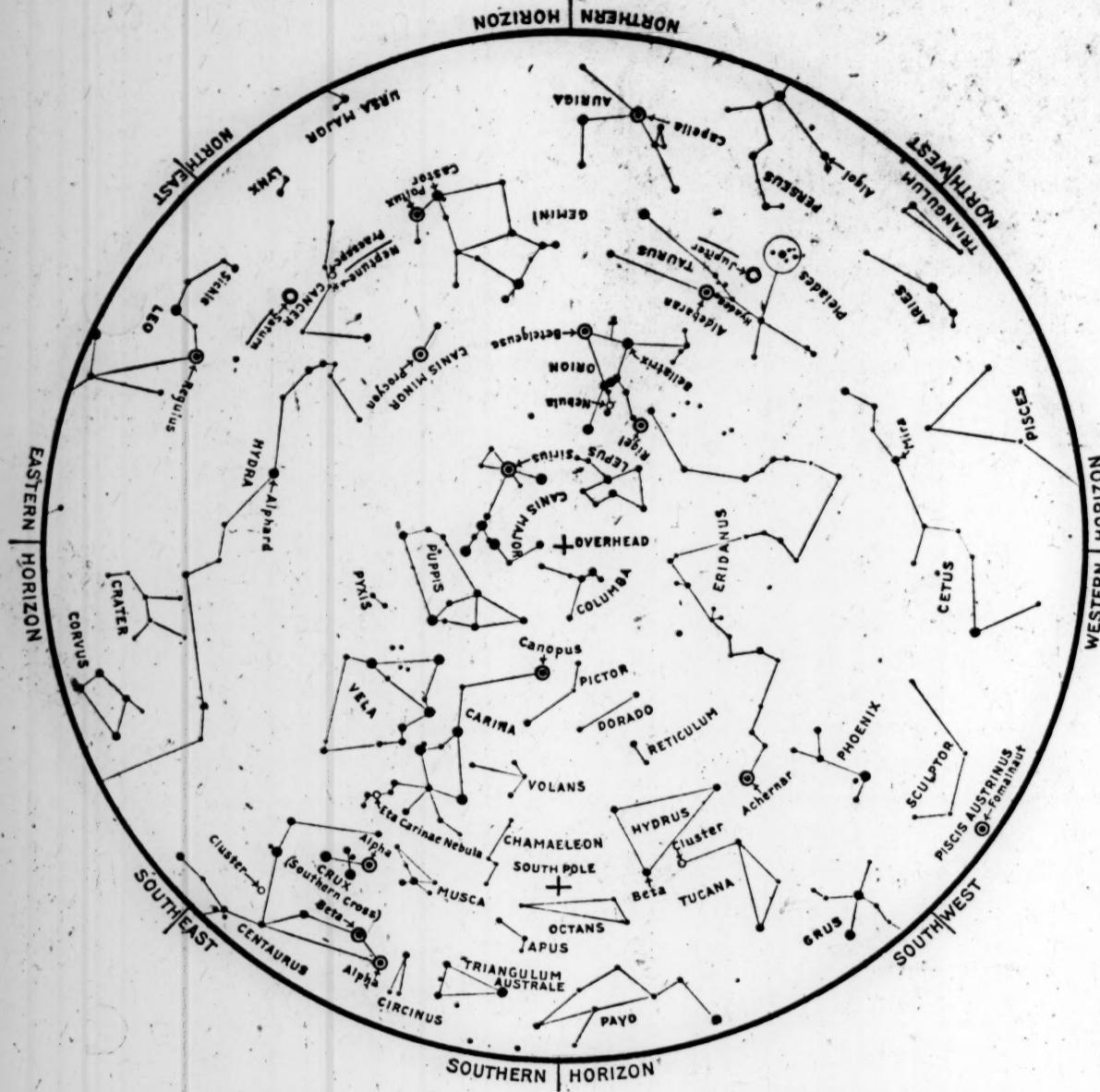
Our clock in the southern sky, like the one previously described, has only one hand, which goes around once in 24 hours. We must estimate the intermediate positions, remembering that each quarter of a revolution is six hours. There is one detail in which the southern clock has the advantage. The hand goes from left to right as in any well-behaved clock, while the hand of the northern clock goes in the opposite direction. This is a consequence of our difference in position, from looking northward for one, to looking southward for the other. The apparent movement of the stars above us in either case is, of course, from east to west. The stars on the sky dial come to the same positions about four minutes earlier on each successive night. A good way of calculating the position of the Cross for any night in the year is to remember that on March 27, it is above the pole at midnight, and for other dates to allow two hours for each full month, and four minutes per day for portions of a month. For example, if we wish to know the position for Jan. 15, we should make an allowance of four hours for the two months preceding March 27, and 12 times four minutes, or 48 minutes, for the 12 days preceding Jan. 27. This allowance must be added, and we find that the Cross is above the pole on that date, at four hours and 48 minutes after midnight. On the other hand, for dates following March 27, the allowance must be subtracted, since the stars come around earlier as the year advances.

The constellations this month present perhaps the finest spectacle of the year. Near the zenith appear the brilliant figures of Orion and Canis Major. South and slightly east of the zenith are the constellations Puppis, Pyxis, Vela and Carina, the component parts of the great ship Argo. In the northwest, below Orion is Taurus, in which the brilliant visitor, the planet Jupiter, shines so brightly as to dim the luster of Aldebaran. Perseus, Triangulum, Pisces and Grus are setting. Cetus, with the variable star Mira, is low in the west. Higher up Eridanus is meandering across the sky. Toward the northeast we see the Lesser Dog and the Twins. Both of these, as well as other neighboring constellation figures, are ungracefully upside down, since the ancients who devised these figures lived in northern latitudes. In the same quarter of the sky we find the Lynx, an inconspicuous modern constellation, while two stars of Ursa Major just peep above the horizon. The Crab and the Lion are below Canis Minor, also in the northeast. With its head near the Crab the Water-Snake (Hydra) stretches away to the southeast, the tail being still below the horizon. It has always been closely associated with the Crow (Corvus) and the Cup (Crater), which are borne on its back. Fourteen first-magnitude stars are visible at our hour of observation.

The moon will have its phases according to Greenwich mean time as follows: Last quarter on Jan. 4, at 23 hours and 50 minutes; new moon on Jan. 12, at 10 hours and 36 minutes; first quarter on Jan. 19, at 2 hours and 38 minutes, and full moon on Jan. 26, at 15 hours and 14 minutes. The moon will be at apogee, or farthest from the earth, on Jan. 3 and also on Jan. 31. It will be in perigee, or nearest to the earth, on Jan. 15. During the month the moon passes near Mars on Jan. 3, Mercury on Jan. 11, Uranus and Venus on Jan. 14, Jupiter on Jan. 21, Neptune on Jan. 26, Saturn on Jan. 27 and Mars again on Jan. 31.

The earth will be in perihelion, or nearest to the sun, on Jan. 1. The distance from the sun at that time is about 3,000,000 miles less than in July, when the earth is in aphelion, or farthest from the sun.

Mercury will be a morning star, and may be seen in the east just before sunrise about Jan. 25. Venus reaches its greatest brilliancy soon after Jan. 1. In a telescope it will show a crescent like the new moon. The positions of Jupiter and Saturn are shown on the map. The former comes to a stationary point on Jan. 26, and from that time will begin to move eastward again among the stars. Saturn comes to opposition to the sun at the end of the month and is becoming more favorably situated for observation. Uranus is disappearing with Capricornus in the west. Mars is in the constellation Virgo, and rises soon after our hour of observation. Neptune in Cancer reaches opposition during the month. It would be well placed for us to see, if it were of sufficient brightness. The light by which it must be seen has come all the way from the sun, and then reflected, makes the return trip to us on the earth, a total distance of about 5,500,000,000 miles. Even when measured with the speed of light, so great is this distance that, were the sun suddenly blotted out, Neptune would remain visible in our telescopes for eight hours after the catastrophe, and which had not been obtained on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the stars as they will appear on Jan. 6 at 11 p. m., Jan. 21 at 10 p. m., on Feb. 5 at 9 p. m. and on Feb. 20 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER ON GERMAN OFFENSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A leading article in the *Secolo* begins with the remark that if it is true that nations, guided by the infallible instinct of preservation, find the way to their own safety only when they can thoroughly appreciate the dangers by which they are threatened, the whole truth should be told to the Italian people, which has shown itself capable of overcoming the severest trials in its history, but which might go astray through an excess of optimism or by an insufficient realization of the facts, owing to its deception by fatal illusions.

The effort which the Central Empires are now making in Italy is a decisive effort. They are seeking on the Venetian Plain to gain a final victory over the Entente, and their offensive has a double aspect, military and political. It can be decided later when all the evidence is available, whether there has been a secret agreement between German diplomacy, represented by the imperial Socialists, and the Leninist faction in Russia. One thing is undeniable, and that is that the Extremist agitators in Petrograd are collaborating indirectly, even if they do not wish to do so, with Germany, in the attempt to defeat the allied democracies.

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The Austro-German army sent against Italy can obtain reinforcements in the shape of guns and regiments from the inactive Russian front. Possibly in the beginning, the operations devised by Conrad von Hoetzendorf and von Mackensen's help and advice, did not aim at carrying out a vast plan of invasion. The political intention was greater than the considerations of a purely military character. They wished to deal a heavy blow at the defenders of the line of the Isonzo and the Carso, on the presumption that that would be enough to shake the moral resistance of the country, which, on the strength of false information, they believed to be at a very low ebb. The reports appearing in almost all the Austrian and German newspapers on the eve of the attack left no doubt of this. They declared that Milan had revolted against the Government, and affirmed that the growing "neutralist" temper of the country would shortly be expressed in a revolution of a parliamentary character. Events had proved the absurdity of these lying assertions. Italy, although naturally saddened, had never been so ready as she was today to make sacrifices. But since, thanks to circumstances, the proper responsibility for which would one day be decided, the initial success obtained by the enemy had increased to unexpected proportions, it was natural that the enemy should take the fullest advantage of this with all the means at his disposal. A good watch, therefore, must be kept on the Alps, whence new attacks might come, and at the same time a great battle must be looked for, in which, on one side, the highest hopes of the enemy would be engaged and, on the other, the revenge incumbent upon Italy, and the fortunes of the whole Entente.

The help sent by the Allies, and decided on when the first news of the invasion of the Friuli Plain by the enemy hordes reached them, was a guarantee that the importance of the events of the immediate future was equally well understood in Rome, London, and Paris. All the same it was useless to imagine that assistance calculated solely with a view to defense would be sufficient. It seemed as if the scene of the decisive phase of the whole European war, which had not been reached on the Eastern front in spite of the Russian misadventures, and which had not been obtained on

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., is to be head of the scenario committee of the division of films of the Committee of Public Information, and, in order to carry out this important work, he has been granted a leave of absence by the University. The fitness of this appointment is apparent when it is recalled that Professor Baker, more than any other man in the American academic world, has identified himself with the understanding of the drama and its possibilities, and has brought his section of the department of literature at Harvard into international repute by his combination of research, teaching, and practical exposition of the histrionic art. To him come students in the technique of playwriting from all parts of the country, and from his classes and his experimental theater, known as the "47 Workshop," go forth people who win fame as writers of plays, as actors, or as dramatic critics. Professor Baker is a native of Providence, R. I., who, after graduation from Harvard, joined the faculty as an instructor in English, and then rose to a professorship through his pronounced success in developing the department of dramatic literature. He is a frequent contributor to monthlys of high grade, and travels more or less as a lecturer.

Paul Jones, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Utah, tried by a commission of peers on the charge of disloyalty to his country in time of war, has been asked to resign his post, and has announced that he will do so. He had been prominent in organizing societies that opposed the draft and that preached "pacifism." Bishop Jones was brought to trial on the petition of laity of two of the leading congregations of his church in Salt Lake City. He has been a Socialist for some years. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was trained at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the Cambridge Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass., and had his first church in Logan, Utah. In September, 1914, he was made archdeacon of the diocese, and a few months later he became bishop. He has done constructive work as an organizer of the altitudinal agencies of the Episcopal church in Utah.

George R. Lunn, who is standing sponsor in the House of Representatives for a resolution committing the United States to a joint policy with Great Britain in supporting nationalistic aspirations of Jews in Palestine, is a former Socialist clergyman, who won national fame by his success in being twice elected as Mayor of Schenectady, N. Y. He began his career as student in an Iowa college, went east and studied for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and had his first church in Brooklyn, N. Y. When called to Schenectady to become pastor of the Women's Patriotic League has issued a circular stating that in order to avoid impeding the military operations by their presence and also to escape the same barbarous enemy who in Belgium ill-treated women, mutilated infants and shot old people, the people of Friuli have left their houses, their goods and their work and have come to take refuge in other parts of Italy and are appealing for funds. The signatures of those who subscribe are to be placed in an album which, when the enemy is driven back, will be consigned to the municipality of Udine as a lasting record of the love shown by Rome to the brave people who for more than two years have dared the fury of the enemy on the confines of the country.

Committees have been organized in Florence to provide for the needs of the refugees arriving there, and Milan is showing great activity and generosity in succoring the homeless members of the population of Venetia, who are taking refuge in that city.

LIBRARY FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Contracts have been signed by the American Library Association, through its representative at Camp Shelby, G. F. Griffin, for the erection of a building at this cantonment to be used as headquarters for the association at the camp. The building, when completed, will cost \$3600, and will be filled out with several thousand books for the use of the soldiers.

IT IS a satisfying thing in these days to know a shoe store where leather is still leather, and shoe values are measured by the old-time standards of actual wear and worth.

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engaged in politics, and since 1912 he has acted as secretary for Indian students at the India Office.

Katherine Nelson, senior United States Senator from Minnesota, who is a

Republican, in his campaign for re-election has the formal and unequivocal support of President Wilson, because of the Executive's desire to have so stanch an American and so well-informed a man as Senator Nelson kept where he is as long as possible. The incident is interesting when it is recalled that Professor Baker, more than any other man in the American academic world, has identified himself with the understanding of the drama and its possibilities, and has brought his section of the department of literature at Harvard into international repute by his combination of research, teaching, and practical exposition of the histrionic art. To him come students in the technique of playwriting from all parts of the country, and from his classes and his experimental theater, known as the "47 Workshop," go forth people who win fame as writers of plays, as actors, or as dramatic critics. Professor Baker is a native of Providence, R. I., who, after graduation from Harvard, joined the faculty as an instructor in English, and then rose to a professorship through his pronounced success in developing the department of dramatic literature. He is a frequent contributor to monthlys of high grade, and travels more or less as a lecturer.

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RAILWAY PROBLEMS IN WAR REVIEWED

President of California Commission Points Out Necessity of Reorganization of Management to Meet Nation's Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Max Thelen, president of the California Railroad Commission, recently made an address on "Railroads in War Time," at the inauguration of a course on "Public Utility Regulation" at the University of California.

In his address, Mr. Thelen reviewed the military situation as affected by the war, pointed out the necessity of a reorganization of railway management to meet the nation's increased transportation needs, and asserted the probability that the Government would have to take over the operation of the roads, and the unlikelihood, in that case, that they would ever be returned to private control.

The test before the American railroads, Mr. Thelen said, namely, in their ability to render adequate service during the war was really a test of the efficiency of the American people in the struggle and that its answer would determine the operation, and possibly the ownership, of the entire system during and after the war.

Mr. Thelen said in part: "From the nation's view, the most serious problem now confronting the railways is their growing inability to handle all of their traffic. Active cooperation of railroads, shippers and public authorities has however helped to the extent that the net result of their combined activities today is stated by the Railroads War Board to be an increase in the efficiency of existing equipment by approximately 15 per cent."

It is evident however that after seven months the car situation is worse than when the United States entered the war, and that more drastic measures must be applied during the coming winter."

Relative to the question of railroad finance, Mr. Thelen said that prior to the entry of the United States into the war, railroad executives had asserted that the roads needed \$1,000,000,000

yearly for at least 10 years, to provide extensions, increase terminal facilities, freight and passenger equipment, double tracks and other improvements.

"At the present time," he declared, "it is practically impossible for the roads to secure large amounts of capital by the sale of railway securities in competition with government bonds," and he added:

"So far as increased rates are necessary to give the roads a fair return on fair valuation, they should, of course, be allowed."

"Government ownership and operation, or at least government operation during the war, are being widely proposed as remedies for these financial difficulties," he asserted, "and the advantages of consolidated operation under governmental regulation, if not governmental ownership and operation, are becoming more and more patent."

"The war will undoubtedly show to the people of the United States the error of unrestrained competition, and it will also probably eliminate the system heretofore obtaining under which each road owns its own freight cars. One part of the country has often suffered a shortage of cars when railroads in other sections have had a surplus. To enable all the roads to have at all times all cars required, it has been necessary to construct a large number in excess of what would be sufficient under a single national car pool."

CALIFORNIA TOWN LOYALTY RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The little mountain village of Orleans, in northern Humboldt County, this State, with a population of 50, has sent 17 young men into the army. When the President sounded the call to the colors, Orleans had 17 young men among its inhabitants. One by one they offered their services until, with those who were drafted, every man of military age had become a soldier. Some of them are already in France; where they were sent with the first overseas regiments. Others are in the training camps at Tacoma and San Diego.

MASONIC DEFENSE COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Organization of a Masonic Council of Illinois for National Defense has been set on foot.

F FARMS CALL FOR MANY VOLUNTEERS

Retired Farmers, High School Boys and Women From Cities Needed to Aid in the Production of More Foodstuffs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—That the solution of the nation's farm labor problem during the war must come through the pressing into service of the retired farmers, unemployed boys in villages, and the women and girls, is the opinion of H. C. Taylor, agricultural economist of the University of Wisconsin.

To produce more food, the American farmer must have more help, and from these three classes must come the laborers.

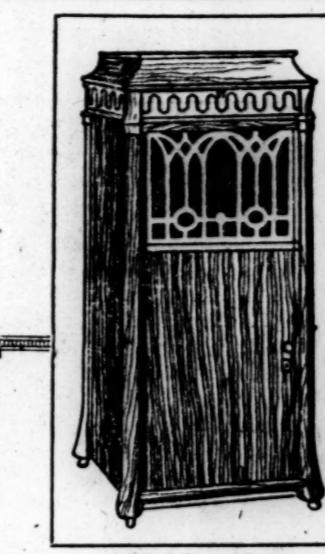
"The retired farmer must look upon himself as a part of the nation's agricultural reserve," said Mr. Taylor. He estimates that there are 1,000,000 of these men in the United States who are capable of doing a large amount of farm work. He declares they can

render a better service on the farm than inexperienced men from the cities.

Professor Taylor says that the boys who are idle in the villages of the country should be sent to the farms, and that every farmer should be given the custody of some boy of high school age to work for him during the summer.

"The best way to use these boys is to place them with men who have the patience to train them and who know what to expect in the way of results," says Professor Taylor. "If each retired farmer would take the responsibility of a high school boy and work with him all summer on a farm, he would be doing double service for his country. The most serious objection to the high school boys on the part of the farmer is their demand for excessive wages."

"The women and girls can help greatly in the present and future emergency. On the typical farm the farmer and his team spend a very short day in the field. With chores to do, the time the farmer can spend in the field is sometimes greatly reduced. The solution is simple, and all must willingly sacrifice. Let women do the chores and leave men in the fields for a 10-hour day. How can a woman render a greater service?"



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET IS REACTIONARY

Prices Yield Easily, and Some Particularly Weak Spots Disclosed—Texas Company Is Conspicuous in the Decline

There was some uncertainty to the early New York stock market today. The opening was irregular as a whole, with a number of issues selling at a lower level. In some spots there was a hardening tendency after first figures had been recorded. United States Steel common opened down 5% to a point, but reduced this decline to 3% before the 15-minute mark of the short session had been reached.

Gulf Steamship was weak, and Anaconda, Bethlehem Steel "B," Marine preferred, Republic Iron & Steel and Ohio Gas were heavy. Reading lost half a point.

Late in the first half hour the New York list was distinctly irregular. There was some weakening in certain quarters of the market and a slight strengthening in other spots.

Stocks had a downward turn in the late trading. Crucible, after opening off 5% at 43, receded 1½ further. American Telephone declined more than a point from Friday's closing. American Can was up ½ at the opening, at 33, dropped to 30½, rose to 34½ and again sagged off. Pullman opened up 2 points at 110½ but lost half of its gain. Reading declined nearly 2 points. Canadian Pacific was off ½ at the opening at 130½ and dropped 1½ further. Union Pacific was unchanged at the opening at 108. It receded 1½ before the close. United States Steel opened off 5% at 33% and declined under 82. Texas Company was down a point at the opening at 127 and declined 4 points further.

New York total sales, 283,400 shares; \$2,189,000 bonds. For the week, 3,111,800 shares; \$26,810,000 bonds.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During the first nine days of the campaign, thrifit and war savings stamps to a total of \$431,333 were sold to the people of New York City.

Latest returns in the Canadian Victory Loan campaign show a total of 782,714 subscribers, or one to every 10 persons in Canada. This is said to establish a new record with respect to the proportion of population of a country subscribing to its war loan.

The Argentine Government is paying a maturing \$5,000,000 issue of 6 per cent notes sold to a syndicate of New York bankers in December, 1914. The transaction completes the payment of all money borrowed by Argentina in this country since the outbreak of the war.

Southeastern railroads have been called upon by the Railroads War Board to furnish 25 locomotives to the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and Virginian Railway to expedite the movement of coal from West Virginia and Virginia mines to seaboard for water transportation to New England.

Frederick A. Delano, member of the Federal Reserve Board, says that plans to make holders of Liberty bonds and war-savings certificates permanent creditors of the Government after the war are under consideration. The Government, he says, will offer alternatives to holders of war-savings certificates when they mature.

Contracts have been let by the Federal Shipping Board for 4000 ships with net deadweight carrying capacity of 8,000,000 tons, and it is thought that at least 6,000,000 tons will be available next year. Raymond B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the board, says that if shipbuilding plants were in full operation, 400,000 additional skilled men would be at work.

BONDS AS SECURITY GAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The federal comptroller reports that the United States Government held Nov. 30, as security for national bank notes, were \$681,565,810, having shown an increase since March 31 of more than \$17,000,000, or an average increase of more than \$2,000,000 a month.

RATES FOR ACCEPTANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal Reserve Bank has established open market rates for purchase of acceptances as follows: Minimum rate, 3 per cent; maximum rate, 4½ per cent. The previous rates were 2½ per cent to 4 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

Ror Southern New England: Fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday. For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder in the north portions of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 20, 10 a. m. 21
12 noon 25

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.
Albany 33
Buffalo 33
Chicago 41
Cincinnati 41
Denver 6
Des Moines 0
Jacksonville 34
Kansan City 48
Nantucket 12
NYA Brake 102
NY Central 67
NY Dock 13
NY H & H 28
N & W 98
North Pac. 80
Oil Cities Gas 24
P & W Va pf. 58
Pennia 43
Peoples Gas 36
Pearin & E. 56
Phila Co. 25
P&Ms Coal. 41
Press St. 50
Ray Con. 07
Reading 68
Repub I & S. 71
Royal Dutch. 66
S-Roebeck. 127
Sinclair Oil. 28
So Pacific. 79
So Ry. 23
So Ry pf. 57
StL & S F. 13
Studebaker. 43
Texas Co. 127
Texas Pac. 15
Des Moines 0
Jacksonville 34
Kansan City 48
Nantucket 12
UnRySF. 54
USS Rubber. 49
USS R & R. 42
USS Steel. 83
US Steel pf. 106

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:06 High water.
Sun sets 4:12 11:43 a.m.
Length of day 9:06 Moon sets 5:38 p.m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Alaska Gold.	2½	2½	2	2
Alaska Ju.	2½	2½	2	2
Allis-Chal.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Allis Chalpf.	67%	67%	67%	67%
Am Ag Chem.	74%	74%	74%	74%
Am B Sugar.	66	66	66	66
Am Can.	33	34½	30½	33½
Am Car Fy.	63%	64	63%	63%
Am Cot Oil.	20%	20%	20%	23%
Am H & L pf.	47%	47%	46½	46½
Am Int Corp.	54	54½	53½	53½
Am Linseed.	23½	24	23½	24
Am Linsd'pf.	67%	68½	67%	68½
Am Loc.	49%	49%	49%	49%
Am Loco pf.	54	54	54	54
Am Smelt pf.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Am Tel & Tel.	102	99½	99½	99½
Am Writ pf.	21	21	21	21
Anaconda.	55½	55½	54½	54½
Atchison.	81	79½	79½	79½
Athol pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
At Coast Li.	84%	84%	84%	84%
At Gulfett.	94%	94%	94	94
Bald Loco.	54	54	52½	52½
Bald & Ohio.	47	47	46½	46½
Batopilas.	76	76	76	76
Beth Steel.	69	69½	68	68½
Beth Steelpf. B.	67%	67%	67%	67%
Beth Steelpf. rct.	94%	94%	93½	93½
BFGood'hpf.	94	94	94	94
Brook R T.	37	37	37	37
Burn Bros.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Butt & Sup.	15	15	15	15
Cal Petrol.	104	104	105%	105%
Cal Pacific.	130½	130½	128½	128½
Cleather.	60½	60½	59½	5½
Col Der'as.	27½	27½	27½	27½
Ches & Ohio.	44½	44½	44½	44½
CMA & St Paul.	38%	38½	38½	38½
Cri R & P.	18½	18	18	18
Chi R 16 pfw.	38	38	38	38
Chi N & W.	87½	87	87	87
Chile Cop.	13½	14	13½	13½
Chino Cop.	30½	36½	38	38½
Col Fuel.	31½	32	31½	31½
Col Gas & El.	28½	28½	28½	28½
Con Gas.	80½	79½	77½	77½
Corn Prod.	29½	29½	28½	28½
Corn Prodpf.	85½	85½	84	84
Cruc Steel.	49	49	47½	47½
Cuban C Sug.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Cuban C S pf.	75%	75%	75%	75%
Domes Min.	7	7	7	7
Erie.	14½	14½	13½	13½
Erie 1st pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
Erie 2d pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½
F M & S pf.	28	23	23	23
Gen Electric.	121½	121½	120	120
Gen Motors.	85½	86	85½	85½
GT Nor Or.	24½	24	24	24
GT Nor pf.	84½	84½	84	84
Har & Bar.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Int Ag Corp.	40½	40	40	40
Int Cor Mar.	6½	6½	6	6
Int Mar Mar.	19½	18½	18½	18½
Int Mar Marpf.	78	78	76½	76½
In Nickel Ct.	25½	25½	25½	25½
In Paper.	23½	24½	23½	24½
Kayser.	95	95	95	95
Kenn Co.	30½	29½	29½	29½
Lack Steel.	72½	72½	71½	71½
Lehigh Val.	52½	52½	51½	51½
Loose Wiles.	16	16	16	16
Louis & N.	103	108	107½	107½
Manhattan.	93½	93½	93½	93½
Maxwell 2pf.	20½	20½	19½	19½
McFarl 2pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Midvale St.	41½	41½	40	41
Mo K & T.	4	4	3½	3½
Mo K & T pf.	7	7	7	7
Mo Pac wi.	22½	22½	22	22
Mon Power.	60½	60½	60	60
Nat C & S.	59	59	59	59
Nat Enamel.	33½	33½	32½	32½
Nat Lead.	40½	40½	40	40
Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16½	16½
NOT & M.	17½	17½	17½	17½
NY A Brake.	102	101	101	101
NY Central.	67½	67½	67½	67½
NY Dock.	13½	13½	13½	13½
NYN H & H.	28½	29	28½	28½
N & W.	98	98	98	98
North Pac.	80½	81	80½	80½
Oil Cities Gas.	24½	24½	34	34
P & W Va pf.	58	58	57½	57½
Penna.	43½	43½	43½	43½
Peoples Gas.	36½	36½	35½	35½
Pearin & E.	5½	5½	5½	5½
Phila Co.	25½			

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Various Influences Responsible for Stock Market Slump—Advent of 6 Per Cent Money—Liberty Loan Payments

There is a bottom to the securities markets somewhere. This is about the only comfort that can be offered holders of stocks and bonds just now. Comparisons with former low records is not very consoling. Some standard issues are close to previous low prices and some are below the lowest previous records.

Probably the most unfavorable influence on the markets just now is the weakness in foreign bonds. These are selling at bargain prices, and in some instances many points below their offering figures. Unfavorable war news during the last week has had most to do with the depression in this class of securities. The Anglo-French fives have attracted widespread attention among financiers and investors of the United States because they are so widely held in this country, \$500,000,000 of this issue having been disposed of to American investors. The French cities securities, a large amount of which are owned in the United States, also declined to remarkably low figures. No one wonders why Russian bonds are selling at little more than a third of their par value. The many revolutions through which that country has been passing alone would be enough to send downward the market prices of Russian securities. The unconfirmed report that Russia would repudiate her outside obligations probably had most to do with the decline in these issues.

If the darkest hour is just before the dawn, there should be some hope for holders of all classes of securities. Wall Street has been looking very soothly lately, and predictions have been made more freely that still lower prices will be seen. This is usually to be regarded as a good omen, for when things look their bluest in the securities markets and traders generally are talking bearish, the time is near for the tide to turn. The upturn in Friday's market offered the first ray of hope traders have had in many weeks.

Advent of higher call money rates this week on the New York Stock Exchange is regarded as a rather natural result of financial operations since the end of last month. Prior to Dec. 1, when the new federal tax on promissory notes went into force, the banks borrowed heavily from federal reserve institutions on 15-day paper. They took the opportunity of saving thereby \$200 on every \$1,000,000 borrowed. The New York Federal Reserve Bank's report of Nov. 30 showed an increase that week of more than \$100,000,000 of discountable paper held. On account of this borrowing at the central institution the banks had an abundance of funds to loan. However, they were called upon to repay some of the government deposits, and the temporary accommodations secured at the Federal Reserve Bank were nearly all paid off by the end of last week. This was responsible for a contraction of \$53,000,000 in the surplus reserve shown in the actual condition of the New York Clearing House report, and the necessity for calling loans this week.

Thousands of subscribers to the second Liberty Loan will make 40 per cent payments at banks today. More than half of the remaining \$1,012,000,000 unpaid on the second loan is expected. Today also the Treasury will make the first semi-annual interest payment on Liberty bonds of the first issue. Subscribers will clip the interest coupon from their bonds and deposit these at banks. The aggregate payments amount to 14% per cent on the \$2,000,000,000 total of the first loan, or about \$35,000,000. There will also mature \$655,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

There is an enormous commercial demand for money swelled by the high prices for raw materials. There is also a heavy demand for money by country banks. These institutions are paying 5 per cent for call money to their city correspondents, and those who are not members of the federal reserve banks are rediscounting their commercial paper with their city correspondents at 5 per cent to 5½ per cent. In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rates at 6 per cent. Time money remains scarce. Mixed money is 5½ bid and industrial money 5½ to 6 per cent. There is very little doing in commercial paper, with rates 5½ to 5% per cent.

Surprise was occasioned at the announcement that the Federal Farm Loan Board had decided that farmers who borrow hereafter from the system will have to pay 5½ per cent. The previous rate of 5 per cent had been universal, and it was intimated that the next change would be a reduction. No explanation accompanied the announcement as to the specific reasons for advancing the rate, except that war-time financing "interfered with original plans of the board." Possibly, however, the margin between the mortgage rate and 4½ per cent paid on farm-loan bonds was found inadequate to cover the expenses of operation. Evidently an increase in the rate on farm mortgages was not in contemplation when the Secretary of the Treasury recently reviewed the operation of the federal farm-loan system. The secretary said: "The day that the Federal Farm Loan board established a flat rate of 5 per cent on federal farm-loan mortgages all over the United States was a great day for the American farmer, for this action not only took from shoulders of borrowers from federal banks a

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Baile & Co., New York: Inasmuch as daily sentiment on the market is liable to the influences of war operations and developments, and of events on the battle lines, it is impossible to form conclusions of the immediate or near future trend of prices, but a very large number of highly desirable investment securities are selling so far below intrinsic values that we do not hesitate to advise purchases for investment, with purpose to hold until the close of the war. The dividends on such securities are well assured, and purchasers, benefited by high yield during the period of waiting, will, we believe, realize eventually a substantial profit. While markets cannot ignore the fortunes of the battlefields, the prosperity of the last two years in this country has established a most favorable basis for stability to uphold it under the demands of war. The business of the whole country is prosperous and promises to continue so.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: The technical position of the market is sufficiently sound to furnish a firm foundation for a substantial upturn should sentiment veer to a more hopeful point of view. Pessimism is now rapidly approaching that 100 per cent of funds in other countries trading with Ecuador. Banking interests in Ecuador express the opinion that the new law will still further increase the difficulties.

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: We feel that some unusually important developments may be expected in the near future. It may be that the European situation is approaching a crisis, perhaps a climax. With the end of the war will probably come unprecedented prosperity, even greater than that created by the stimulus of war, and the present better demand for stocks may be traced to people who realize this and are content to play for the long pull, secure in their conviction that sooner or later the inevitable must happen.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: Securities are selling below value under any conceived condition, but until something has happened to restore confidence and lessen the unreasoning fear under which the public seems to be laboring, we shall probably not see any sustained recovery. We believe, however, that it is the greatest opportunity of the century for the men with cash and courage.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Barrings actual victory for Germany, it is difficult now to conceive of any troubles developing more serious than have already taken place. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of the stock market that it always exaggerates. A year ago many stocks were higher than was justified; today, most are too low.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We probably will have irregular price movements for some time, but we opine that low points on the war movement have been made in many cases, and that accumulation now is the word—taking on of bargains in America's best corporation securities. There are some coppers in this category.

TEN PER CENT FOR INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

War stock markets change investment standards. Whether or not it is a reflection of the new taxes, or the apprehension of involuntary cuts in dividend payments, the fact remains that a considerable number of important industrial stocks sell to yield more than 10 per cent at their regular dividend rates.

The following table, containing 17 such issues, includes some concerning which there is no reason to suspect an impending dividend reduction. The quotations are the lowest of the past few days, eliminating fractions:

Stock	Price	div.	%
American Beet Sugar	63	88	12.7
American Locomotive	48	5	10.4
American Woolen	39	5	12.3
Atlantic Gulf	89	10	11.2
Bethlehem "B"	68	10	14.7
Chandler	62	8	12.8
Coca Fuel	30	3	10.0
Columbia Gas	28	4	14.2
General Motor	84	12	14.2
Goodrich	34	4	11.8
Maxwell first pfd.	49	6	14.2
Midvale	40	6	14.8
New York Air Brake	99	10	10.1
Press Steel Car	50	7	14.1
Va Car Co.	31	3	10.4
Westinghouse	35	30	10.0
Willys-Overland	17	3	17.9

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE TO MARKET

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Serious drought conditions in the Southwest, especially in Texas, parts of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado, are resulting in a heavy movement of cattle to market. In almost all cases cattle reaching Kansas City market are of the "canner" order, which are finding a ready outlet among packers, who have orders booked far ahead for canned products. Canners are commanding prices without precedent in the history of the live stock trade.

In the districts where drought has not yet become serious, cottonseed meal and cake interests are supplying abundant feed, having cooperation of the United States Food Administration and the Railroads' War Board. Texas panhandle breeding cows and stock and feeding steers are being moved to more favored regions.

JAPAN'S LOANS TO ALLIES

TOKIO, Japan.—The finance department announces that loans raised in Japan by foreign powers to Oct. 1 aggregate \$56,000,000 yen. Of this sum \$105,000,000 yen went to England, 77,000,000 to France, 379,000,000 to Russia and 5,000,000 to China.

burden of excessive interest which they had carried too long, but it established a rate which cannot be very much exceeded by other lenders. All statistics as to interest rates on farm loans in the United States became obsolete on that day. Interest rates on farm loans are now lower than ever before, except in certain favored regions, at a time when general rates show a tendency to advance. No one doubts that this decrease is a result of operations of the Federal Farm Loan Act."

Ecuador has provided for stricter regulation of the rate of exchange as regards drafts to and from other countries. An advisory board of delegates from each bank of issue, chambers of commerce and the national bank inspector are to make recommendations to the President. The latter has power to establish legal rate of exchange. Any person selling at a higher rate than established is liable to prosecution and on conviction is subject to a fine 10 times the amount of excess charged. Export duties may be paid by checks or sight drafts on foreign markets where the goods are exported, taking as the basis the value of the pound sterling in New York. Such drafts must be sold by customs collectors at the price paid them. At present, the purchase of foreign drafts is very materially restricted owing to the scarcity of funds in other countries trading with Ecuador. Banking interests in Ecuador express the opinion that the new law will still further increase the difficulties.

Use of gold coins as holiday presents this season is being discouraged by Washington authorities and bankers. This action will conform with the movement to conserve the supply of gold for banking and reserve purposes during the war. Federal Reserve banks have for some time been urging their members to use forms of money other than gold or gold certificates and to accumulate the gold in the reserve banks.

MATURITIES OF THE RAILROADS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Aggregate of railroad securities maturing in 1918 is \$258,238,349, or \$8,211,651 less than maturities for 1917 and \$368,211,651 less than in 1915, the record year, when \$626,500,000 matured. Next year's maturities are, therefore, comparatively small and below the average.

As usual during recent years, the largest part of maturities are notes which have run one to five years. This shows how difficult it has been for railroads to float long-term loans at any rate of interest. The market action of bond issues floated early in this year has not been such as to encourage bringing out long-term issues.

The latest single item maturing in 1918 is New York, New Haven & Hartford Road, one-year notes, amounting to \$45,000,000, due May 1. In view of the present condition of the roads, much interest is displayed in banking circles over the prospects of the New Haven's maturities. The Government control of the railroads is expected to favorably affect this issue by making it possible for the company to pay off or satisfactorily extend the loan.

Other large items maturing next year are the New York Central one-year 4½ per cent notes, amounting to \$10,000,000, Canadian Northern convertible 6 per cent notes, amounting to \$10,000,000, and Chicago & Western Indiana 6 per cent notes, amounting to \$15,000,000.

DOMESTIC TRADE HALTS SOMEWHAT

Except in retail lines, the domestic trade of the United States has not been helped by the recent low temperatures and otherwise unfavorable weather conditions, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the situation, which continues: It is of less general importance that demands for seasonal commodities have been accelerated and augmented than that transportation problems have been aggravated and manufacturing still further impeded.

Through the vigorous and unusual measures taken to better conditions, partial relief from the freight congestion was indicated before real winter weather set in over a wide area, but since then the situation has become even more troublesome and not a few plants have been forced to shut down altogether or to reduce appreciably operations because of the added difficulties of obtaining fuel.

That strictly civilian trade, although not so conspicuously active as previously, remains large in the aggregate, reports make clear, and Christmas shopping has begun in a way foretelling favorable results on the whole. But holiday purchases in most instances are both more conservative and discriminating than last year, and emphasize the movement toward economy which has grown out of the war and which is spreading in about all sections.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

American Brass Co. 200,000 21.00 American Glue Co pfd. 135,000 140.00 American Writing Paper Co 5s. 76.00 78.00 Arlington Mills 106.00 110.00 Bigelow Carpet Co pfd. 91.00 Douglas Shoe Co pfd. 97.00 100.00 Draper Corporation 109.00 112.00 Farr-Alpaca Co. 170.00 178.00 Mountain States Telephone 100.00 105.00 Ohio Elevator 38.00 42.00 Plymouth Cordage Co. 150.00 180.00 Royal Shoe Co pfd. 90.00 88.00 Southern N. E. Tel. 106.00 109.00 United States Envelope Co pfd. 106.00 106.00 United States Envelope Co 150.00 200.00 Waltham Watch Co. 74.00 78.00 Waltham Watch Co pfd. 12.00 15.00

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SOME COMFORT FOR RAILROADS

Earnings Report of New York Central for October Makes a Favorable Comparison With That of Last Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There is considered to be no reason why railroad stockholders should not take some comfort from the present situation as regard the railroads. New York Central road's statement for October makes a better comparison with last year than any for months. Unless something upsetting enters the figures for the two final months, 1917 should yield a surplus equal to about 10 per cent on the stock.

The gross gain in October was \$2,893,426, or 16.3 per cent, whereas in the same month Pennsylvania Railroad's gross gained only 14 per cent that of Pennsylvania Company (western lines) only 9 per cent, and that of Baltimore & Ohio less than 9 per cent. The net earnings of the Central fell off only \$25,000, or 4 per cent in October. In September the gross gained only 7.4 per cent and net fell off 12 per cent.

To arrive at actual results for New York Central stockholders, one must take in the operations of the Boston & Albany, leased for a guaranteed rental. The surplus over charges of the system decreased approximately \$600,000 in October. It lost twice as much in September. The surplus for the full year would be \$25,750,000. That would mean a decrease of almost \$20,000,000 from 1916 figures, which represented 18 per cent on the stock, but would still be upwards of 10 per cent, a reassuring margin over the 5 per cent dividend.

The calculation is subject to end-of-the-year adjustments, notably as to dividends of subsidiaries. These are not likely to be much changed, unless the coal properties report more than their usual deficit. The Michigan Central road has been doing better in the last month or two than earlier in the year. Its October surplus shows an increase. If the road only comes out even with last year in November and December, it will have earned 16 per cent or 17 per cent on its \$18,738,000 stock, of which \$16,819,300 belongs to the New York Central.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie's income has had a slump this year, but if that road should earn only its fixed charges and rentals in the two final months it would still have 15 per cent on its \$26,000,000 stock, of which Central owns just over half. It earned 28 per cent in 1916. The regular dividend rate is 10 per cent. The regular dividend rate is 10 per cent.

Details of the Central's expenses are available for only nine months. In that period gross increased \$9,907,402, or 6 per cent, whereas transportation expenses alone increased \$15,414,260, or 30 per cent. Maintenance and transportation charges and their relation to gross show the following changes from corresponding nine months of 1916:

Month	1917	Inc.	1916	Inc.
Sept.	\$176,648,596	\$9,907,402	5.9	5.9
Oct.	50,098,000	51,116.00	11.4	11.4
Oct. to gross	28.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Transp. exp.	69,125,389	15,414,260	28.7	28.7
% to gross	39.1	6.9	6.9	6.9

Thus the movement of freight and maintenance called for \$20,500,000 more than the year before, and traffic brought in less than \$10,000,000 more. There were minor increases in other expense accounts, not to overlook an increase of more than \$2,000,000, or 28 per cent, in taxes for nine months. In October alone taxes increased \$272,000, or 36 per cent, indicating that full year's tax increase will be about \$2,675,000, to \$11,150,000. Swollen proportions of this item are due chiefly to the war tax.

Other income has so far fallen \$4,000,000 below last year, principally because of omission of a \$3,000,000 extra dividend by Pittsburgh & Lake Erie this year. Fixed charges have already increased little more than \$

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD VARSITY CHESS CLUB BUSY

Team Is to Take Part in the Intercollegiates in New York City Next Week—Membership Is Reduced This Season

Harvard will be represented in the intercollegiate chess championship tournament, which is scheduled to be held in New York on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. The team that will represent the university against the other colleges has not as yet been officially picked; but there are four members of the Harvard Chess Club who stand out above the others, and who will in all probability make the trip to New York. Only four players will go this year, no substitutes being taken.

Capt. W. L. Prosser '18, R. G. Sloane '19, J. P. Ballantine '18 and J. M. Kerman '20, secretary of the club, are the men who have been practically selected to represent Harvard at the championships. By a process of elimination these players have won their right to the honor of representing the Crimson. The membership of the club this year is far smaller than last year, and unlike past seasons, the club has no rooms, the matches being played in the rooms of the different members.

While there are some members in the club who were there last year, there are no veteran team players available this winter. E. W. Axe, R. Johnson, L. LeFevere and E. T. King, who formed the Harvard team last year, are none of them in the university this year, and the four men who will make the trip to New York are new, this being the first intercollegiate tournament any of them have ever attended. The Harvard Chess Club has played no matches this year with other teams, so that its strength is an unknown quantity.

The dropping of intercollegiate football at Harvard last fall was a hard blow to the chess club, as it has always been the custom in the fall for the chess team to travel with the football team on trips to other colleges, and to play the chess club of that college the evening before the football game. This year all that had to be abandoned, and as a consequence interest in the chess club has dropped off to a great extent. The club's rooms in Gray Hall were given up because of the expense and the club took up quarters in Fairfax Hall. These new quarters had to be given up this season because of expenses.

According to R. G. Sloane of the team the Harvard Chess Club will take part in the championship series of the Metropolitan Chess League of Boston this winter. The matches in this series are played Friday evenings, starting the first week in January, and continue well into March. The matches are played at the different clubs belonging to the league, with the Boston Chess Club getting the majority of the matches because of the better accommodations there.

SYRACUSE FIVE HAS GOOD DATES

Four Intercollegiate League Basketball Teams Appear in the Orange Schedule This Winter

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—With four of the colleges which make up the Intercollegiate Basketball League on the 1917-18 schedule, Syracuse University is looking forward to a very satisfactory basketball season this winter. The season opens next Tuesday with Alfred playing here, and closes here March 15 with the University of Pennsylvania as the opposing team.

Syracuse will also maintain a freshman team this winter, and among the opponents scheduled for the Orange first-year men are the West Point plebes. The varsity schedule follows:

Dec. 18—Alfred at Syracuse. 11—Buffalo at Albany. 12—Rochester at Rochester. 13—Princeton at Syracuse. 26—Rensselaer Polytechnic at Troy. 31—Penn State at Syracuse.

Feb. 4—Yale at Hamilton. 7—Williams at Williamsburg. 8—Yale at New Haven. 9—New York University at New York. 19—West Virginia at Syracuse. 22—New York University at Syracuse. March 1—Colgate at Syracuse. 9—Dartmouth at Syracuse. 15—Pennsylvania at Syracuse.

SQUASH TENNIS AT YALE CLUB STARTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fifty entries have been received for the handicap squash tennis tournament which will start at the Yale Club this afternoon. F. Van S. Hyde of the Harvard Club is the low handicap player.

After the final round of the handicap tournament W. A. Kinsella, world's professional champion, will play an exhibition match for the benefit of a war fund against Frank Laforette, professional, at the Yale Club.

PITCHER FISHER IN THE U. S. SERVICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raymond Fisher, veteran pitcher of the New York Americans, has notified his club that he has enlisted in the U. S. Army and is now stationed at Ft. Slocum.

He taught winter courses at the Springfield Training School, and expects to be detailed to Y. M. C. A. work. He was the veteran player of the New York team in point of service, joining the team in 1909.

THREE STARS FOR BOSTON RED SOX

President Frazee Secures Strunk, Schang and Bush From the Athletics—\$60,000 Involved

CHICAGO, Ill.—Followers of American League baseball are today discussing with much interest the purchase made by H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Baseball Club, in this city Friday, when he bought Amos Strunk, outfielder; W. H. Schang, catcher and utility infielder and outfielder, and L. J. Bush, pitcher, from the Philadelphia American League club for about \$60,000 in cash and three players, V. A. Gregg, pitcher; Chester Thomas, catcher, and Merlin Kopp, outfielder.

This deal created considerable surprise when it was announced. The impression prevailed that despite the several enlistments in his club, President Frazee was content to let things as they have been. He had stated that his pitching staff was a source of pleasure to him, and found no fault with the available outfielders.

All three of the new men are within the draft age, Schang and Strunk being 28 years old, while Bush is but 25. Schang is handy, owing to his ability to play in any position save the pitcher's box. Bush is a speed pitcher who has a splendid record despite the crippled team he was with. Clark is a fast fielder and a good hitter as well.

Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington club, spent \$15,000 in securing B. E. Shotton, St. Louis outfielder, and J. L. Lavan, shortstop, from the same club.

Only one contemplated deal remains to be put through. That would be the purchase of George Sisler and D. B. Pratt, of the St. Louis club by the New York club. With that slight matter attended to the contemplated deals would be consummated.

M. V. CONFERENCE NAMES SCHEDULE

Basketball Championship Season of 1918 Will Start Jan. 12 and Come to Close March 9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Missouri Valley Conference championship basketball schedule as prepared at a meeting of representatives of the conference institutions here, is as follows:

Jan. 12—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 17—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Lawrence, Missouri vs. Washington at St. Louis; 18—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Lawrence, Missouri vs. Washington at St. Louis; 19—Iowa State vs. Kansas at St. Louis; 20—Iowa State vs. Kansas at Manhattan; 21—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 22—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Lawrence; 23—Kansas vs. Kansas State at Lawrence; 24—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; 25—Missouri vs. Iowa State at Ames; 26—Kansas vs. Nebraska at Lincoln; 27—Missouri vs. Iowa State at Ames; 28—Missouri vs. Missouri at Columbia; 29—Kansas vs. Missouri at Columbia; 30—Missouri vs. Drake at Des Moines; 22—Kansas vs. Washington at St. Louis; 23—Kansas vs. Drake at Des Moines; 23—Kansas vs. Washington at St. Louis; 24—Kansas vs. Missouri at Ames; 25—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Manhattan.

Feb. 4—Missouri vs. Kansas at Lawrence; 5—Missouri vs. Kansas at Lawrence; 6—Nebraska vs. Washington at St. Louis; 7—Missouri vs. Nebraska at Columbia; 8—Missouri vs. Nebraska at Columbia; 9—Washington vs. Kansas State at Manhattan; 10—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Lawrence; 11—Missouri vs. Kansas State at Lawrence; 12—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 13—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 14—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 15—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 16—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 17—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 18—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 19—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 20—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 21—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 22—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 23—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 24—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 25—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 26—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 27—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 28—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 29—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 30—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 31—Missouri vs. Drake at Columbia; 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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

STRONGER VOCAL TECHNIQUE URGED

Singer Asked to Consider Instrumentalist's Standards—Beecham Advice Recalled

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Since there is nothing so difficult to see as the thing one is always looking at, it is usually the obvious fact that escapes attention. Perhaps this accounts for the remarkable difference in the standard which average English musical criticism applies, so far as technical equipment is concerned, to the work of singers and that of instrumentalists and composers. It is time to ask—and the rapid growth of a popular demand for opera in English makes the question one of importance—why technical inefficiency should be condoned in the singer and condemned in the instrumentalist?

That this is an obvious and frequent occurrence can easily be proved. It is only necessary for one to attend a round of débuts at the smaller concert halls, and further to develop his altruism by studying the press notices of those newspapers in which the concert has been duly advertised. It will be found that a first-rate technique is taken for granted in the instrumentalist, who indeed dare not appear on the platform without one; while the singer, on the other hand, can be guilty of almost every crime on the vocal calendar and yet escape critical castigation, providing he takes the popular precaution of leavening his program with songs that interest the critic musically, and covers his multitude of technical sins with the capacious cloak of "temperament."

A year or two ago Sir Thomas Beecham wrote a series of characteristically outspoken articles for a London newspaper under the heading of, "What is Wrong with British Music?" With the authority of his exceptional position and experience he declared that in certain directions we have made great musical progress in England during the last 20 years. "The level of instrumental playing is 100 per cent higher, and we have a group of composers who are rapidly bringing us into line with continental standards of achievement. But there is one branch of executive musical art in which there is to be discerned not only no advance of any kind, but a distinct movement of retrogression. I refer to singing, which is at this moment in nothing less than a desperate condition of decline, and the responsibility of blame may fairly be divided between the singers themselves and those to whom has been intrusted the task of their education."

There is this much to be said, however, for the singers and their teachers; musical art has developed with such extraordinary rapidity that instead of devoting practically all his energies to the production of a fine vocal technique, as in the palmy days of Italian opera, the days of Grisi, Rubini, Tambourini, Lablache and Mario, the student now has to face musical and artistic exactions of which his predecessors never even dreamt. The singing teacher of today is far too often merely a musical "coach," instead of one who possesses a really practical knowledge of actual voice production. There is, unfortunately, no short cut to vocal technique, and even a Chaliapin finds that to make the voice a perfect servant instead of a capricious master takes years of severe study. Of course, certain fortunate individuals possess what is called a "natural" technique, and in London it is mostly this variety of technique that one gets from native artists; but "nature" undisciplined by art generally means a complete disregard of the Italian axiom, "Chi sa respirare sa cantare" ("He who breathes well sings well"), combined with bad diction and an excessive consciousness of pitch. Of the last-named defect one may remark in passing that an astonishing number of singers still derive their notions about pitch from the mechanical arrangement of a pianoforte keyboard and the even more delusive arrangement of height and depth provided by staff notation. One of the many advantages of the tonic solfa system is the better idea it gives of vocal pitch; for, of course, a "high" note or a "low" note has nothing to do with the visual height and depth, which supply only a very misleading parallelism.

In the same article Sir Thomas Beecham is caustic about the dictum, "A musician first and a singer afterwards," which, he holds, could only have been originated by superficial and unpractical amateur. "Is it any consolation to me, when I hear some one singing out of tune, with voice badly produced, or without style and diction, to be told that he is an admirable performer on the trombone, or increases his means of subsistence by writing halfpenny chants for village choirs? Music is a vast fabric, of which the voice is a small, but vitally necessary part, and the first and last things demanded of a singer are that he or she should sing. When this rare result is achieved the rest can be added."

If English press criticism were as outspoken as Sir Thomas Beecham and as quick to condemn technical failings in the vocalist as it is in the instrumentalist, the standard would soon be raised; for Sir Thomas admits that nothing can be said against the quality of English voices or the musical intelligence of the average young English singer, as compared with the corresponding type abroad. There are in England a large number of first-rate voices, and it is quite justifiable to ask why there are not more first-rate singers to use them?

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, was heard at the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra in the Academy of Music last week. He played the F major concerto of Lalo—a composer whose fame has not kept pace with his gifts—as the central item in a program which opened with the Dvorák overture, "In Nature," and included, besides, in the order named, the Brahms fourth symphony, and the Ravel "Rapsodie Espagnole."

Thibaud's work is of that delicate order which cannot expect to obtain instantaneous recognition, though it is a matter of record that no violinist with the Philadelphia Orchestra since the last appearance of Fritz Kreisler has been accorded a measure of equality to that given Thibaud last Friday afternoon.

Thibaud cannot boast the booming cello-like tones of Kreisler; yet his tone is capable of great variety and in its fragile way is beautiful and eloquent. His playing reveals little of the meditative, majestic—one is almost tempted to say philosophical—quality of the Austrian; but in its place shines a subtle lyric eloquence, warm humanity, without even approximate duplication among living violinists. Technically, it is to be presumed, he can do as much as any other man, though he is not always as careful. But the element in his playing which outshines all others is his refreshing style.

Leopold Stokowski read the Brahms symphony with the utmost regard for its essentially organic nature and an almost ecstatic desire to draw from its melodic and harmonic wells all that is there. The Dvorák overture is a matter neither of unusual inspiration nor superior workmanship, but it, too, was given conscientious treatment. As far as content and method go, the Ravel number was far the most interesting on the program. The delicate tracery of its "prelude to the night," and the rhythmical play of the malagueña, the habanera, and the feria were French nicety and sensitiveness set forth with the completeness which only the modern method may hopefully attempt.

The privilege of hearing the first performance of the Metropolitan Opera Company's revival of Donizetti's charming light opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," fell to Philadelphia instead of New York. The work was given on Tuesday night with the adequate new stage settings as provided by James Fox of the Metropolitan staff—though it must be said that the third act set had a familiar aspect—and with Miss Hempel singing the rôle of Marie, with Marie Mattfeld as the Marchioness, Antonio Scotti as Sergeant Sulzipio, Fernando Carpi as Tonio, Vincenzo Reschiglion as Ortensio, and Louis d'Angelo, Pietro Audisio, Edward Alexander, and Marie Savage taking the minor rôles.

The concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 7-8) presented as their novelty the tone-poem, "Samson," by Rubin Goldmark. Other pieces were the E flat major symphony of Mozart, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, performed by Harry Weisbach, and five of the Hungarian dances by Brahms, arranged for orchestra by Dvorák. "Samson" evoked respect for Mr. Goldmark's understanding of the orchestra, but it evoked also regret that the composer should have been so obsessed with the business of finding "motives" that he forgot to attend to the music. There are impressive bits of the tone-poem, but much of it is dull, with the dullness of music that regards close attention to a "program" as of more importance than inspiration. Mr. Weisbach, who is the concert-master of the orchestra, played Mendelssohn's concerto with considerable brilliancy, a feat worth accomplishing by a violinist whose nose, so to say, is kept continually to the grindstone of orchestral routine.

The work itself and the way it was presented led inevitably to the old lamentation that the great heart of the American people is not closer to music drama. Every season thousands of persons go to the musical comedies of the commercialized theaters for precisely what is offered at the Metropolitan in this work, and they seldom get it.

Mr. Carpi is a new secondary tenor of the Metropolitan forces who will doubtless prove a serviceable addition to its ranks, but will hardly be more. He is not gifted with a great voice, and at no time during this performance did he use what he has skillfully. Almost entirely he adheres to the standardized and conventional methods of the music drama stage.

The second meeting of the Chamber Music Association in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford last Sunday afternoon brought to this city for the first time the Barré Ensemble of wind instruments. This organization is exploring a field made more or less familiar to local audiences by the Maquarie Ensemble, organized by Daniel Maquarie, solo flutist of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The repertory for wind ensembles is somewhat limited as compared with other musical fields, but it is a matter of passing moment that in the half dozen or more programs of the Maquarie and Barré groups there has yet to appear a single repetition.

The Mozart serenade in E flat for two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons; Sylvio Lazzari's octet, op. 20, for flute, oboe, English horn, clarinet, two horns and two bassoons, and the "Suite Daulouise" of T. Gouvy for flute, two oboes, two clarinets, two horns and two bassoons, were the most important concerted numbers. The Mozart piece was the most familiar and one of the most quaintly pleasing of the afternoon. Less spontaneity and a greater paucity of melodic ideas marked the Gouvy number. George W. Chadwick's scherzino and "The Frogs," and a pastorale by G. Pierne were other

engaging selections. The ensemble is composed of artists of the first class and is thoroughly welded in purpose and performance.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the performances of the Chicago Opera Association last week the principal feature of interest was the first production of Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," a composition which, so far as the Chicago company is concerned, previously had been held sacred to Miss Garden. That artist was not, however, represented in the cast when the work was performed Dec. 5. The interpreter of the part of the juggler was Miss Genevieve Vix, the newcomer to Mr. Campanini's company who previously had made so pleasant an impression as Manon in Massenet's opera of the same name. While it cannot be said that Miss Vix obliterated Miss Garden's juggler from memory, it must be declared that her portrayal was worthy of admiration. At least it was better vocalized than her predecessor's interpretation had been.

The following evening (Dec. 6) Mascagni's "Isabeau" was heard for the last time this season. The work has not made an extraordinary stir in Chicago, but there can be no doubt that it is to be numbered among Mr. Campanini's more successful novelties. "Dinorah" was repeated Dec. 8 and "La Bohème" was elected to the bill the same evening. Miss Fitzsimons was the Mimi of the cast and Forrest Lamont, an American tenor who has sung in Italy and in South America, made his first appearance here as Rodolfo. Miss Fitzsimons sang pleasantly, but of somewhat Junoesque appearance, she was not the figure of the little Parisian who was the heroine of Mürger's tale. Mr. Lamont's voice, hampered rather by a sharp edge, was effectively raised in Puccini's tunes.

"The Jewels of the Madonna" was given a hearing for the first time this season on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Campanini did not direct the performance, but put Marcel Charlier into the director's chair. Miss Raisa took the place formerly filled by Carolina White, who was the first Mialila of the Chicago cast. She made a powerful impression with her impassioned acting and her fervent vocalism.

Nothing need be said about those Siamese twins of opera—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"—which were offered last Monday, but a word should be given to "Louise," in which Miss Vix, still hanging on to the rôle of the inimitable Miss Garden, reappeared in the title rôle on Tuesday. Hers was an excellent impersonation, well considered, intelligently acted and excellently sung. Withal, Mary Garden, poor singer as she is, had made an ineffectual impression with her Louise, and Miss Vix has not disturbed it.

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NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Elgar comes into his own under the baton of Walter Damrosch, who may be called an Elgar propagandist, with such sympathy and enthusiasm does he present the composer's works. On Wednesday the Elgar symphonic poem, "Falstaff," was on Mr. Damrosch's program at the concert of the New York Symphony Society; and the director, giving a short lecture on the piece, and playing the themes on the piano, declared that Americans underrate the British composer's works, because unfamiliar with them. If he is granted, said he, that any program music is great then "Falstaff" is great music. Despite the illuminating preface lecture, however, the Shakespearian character of Sir John did not take such graphic outline in the performance of the symphonic poem as might have been expected.

Elgar, while a master of modern orchestration, is too conservative to accept the methods of the tone delineators. But his conservatism is a virtue, for "Falstaff," considered from the purely musical standpoint, has much charm for the ear.

Miss Mabel Garrison appeared with the Symphony Society, singing arias from Mozart's "Magic Flute" and "Don Giovanni." Miss Garrison's voice has lovely quality, and she has fine style in rapid passages. Her work in slow passages would be more vital if it borrowed some of the rhythmic qualities of the others. Schubert's "unfinished" symphony and the bacchanale from "Samson" were on the program.

The new Commonwealth Opera Company directors elected officers this week. John Philip Sousa was elected president; De Wolf Hopper and Sylvio Hein, vice-presidents; Raymond Hitchcock, treasurer, and C. E. Le Messen, secretary. W. G. Stewart was named as general director. Raymond Hitchcock has offered the company the use of the Fulton Theater. George Hamlin, Tyrone Power, Harry Rowe Shelley, Romualdo Sapiro, Richie Ling, Philip Spooher, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, Clarence Fullerton, H. S. Heckheimer and Jacques Pierre are directors. Mr. Stewart, who sang with the Aborn company and the Castle Square Opera Company, and who headed the Stewart Opera Company, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the new company will present light operas and light grand operas, the music of which he described as always new; that their scenic and costume departments will be brought up to date, although simple, and that there will be a ballet. The constitution of this company calls for the election of directors by the patrons of the performances, and a charter has been issued. No dividends can be paid to anyone.

Miss Guiomar Novae, pianist, played to a full house on Nov. 8 at Aeolian Hall. This pianist has a unique musical individuality. She is apt to alternate passages played with little discrimination and passages played with exquisite sensitiveness. Chopin's B minor sonata was on the program, and never were so many strange things extracted from its pages. In the allegro, Paganini might have been playing with his customary irony; it was disconnected, hesitant in parts, but resonant to the end, where it was shattered to bits in futile effort to do justice to the "maestoso." The scherzo runs were accomplished with a rare staccato quality, and in the last movement the voices swung along and contrasted in this way the finger execution alone is depended upon to make it interesting. Now if you regale this as you can do on a modern organ and play it with regard to the possibilities of tone color as well as dynamics, you have enhanced its beauty many times and the fugue especially becomes a thing of beauty, and not, as has been said, a composition where the voices enter one after another, and the audience goes out, one after another."

As was but natural, the talk drifted into the kindred topic of transcription.

"There's no use to put up the bars on transcription," said Mr. Marshall. "Transcriptions are legitimate, else why the transcriptions of Schubert's songs for the piano by Liszt? Or the Busoni arrangements of organ pieces by Bach and César Franck? Transcriptions are all right, provided only you do not lose sight of the fact that the organ has a characteristic tone of its own. Liszt, you will observe, did not attempt to reproduce the tone of the voice in the Schubert songs. He only rendered the songs pianistically. So in transcribing an orchestral piece for the organ, you must keep in mind the characteristic organ tone and not attempt simply to imitate, but to express the orchestra through the organ tone. Thus a program devoted entirely to transcriptions of orchestral music might easily become tiresome if the attempt were only to imitate the orchestra with the organ."

Then Mr. Marshall reverted to the chief topic of the conversation and clinched his argument for the use of color by telling how Gullman used to have some of his reeds tuned slightly off the pitch before he gave a recital, in order to bring out a celeste effect.

Joseph Bonnet closed his historical series of organ recitals at the Hotel Astor ballroom on Monday afternoon, when he played compositions of modern composers, including his present and past associates in Paris—Saint-Saëns, Gullman and Widor, and the American, Foote. Franck's Choral No. 2 in B minor represented French organ music at its highest, which is to say all organ music, for in modern times no nation has seriously challenged the French supremacy with the organ. Mr. Bonnet played one of his own compositions, a rhapsody.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Dominion of the Body

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO MAN can govern his neighbors who cannot govern himself. He may mistake domination for dominion as the grasshopper mistakes the importunity of his own chink for the possession of the meadow, but the old Latin proverb remains unrefuted, "Abarundum est ut alios regat, qui seipsum regere nescit"—It is ridiculous that one who does not know how to govern himself should govern others. Now the only way in which a man can govern himself is by understanding himself. But it is a notorious fact that human beings understand neither themselves nor their neighbors, and this is because they insist on regarding man born of the earth, earthly, as the image and likeness of God, Spirit. Even Wycliffe, who broke away from the dogma of priestly mediation, and centered his hopes on the dominion of the individual, in proportion to his spiritual acceptance of grace, limited the volume of this acceptance by insisting on the fall of man, the image and likeness of God.

It was Mrs. Eddy who first perceived the incongruity of the doctrine of the fall, and had the courage to challenge it. "Whatever," she writes on page 262 of Science and Health, "indicates the fall of man or the opposite of God or God's absence, is the Adam-dream, which is neither Mind nor man, for it is not begotten of the Father." She saw clearly enough that if man had once been spiritual, he could not possibly have become material. If, therefore, a material man existed he must exist independently of Spirit; in other words, there must be two first causes, which, as Euclid says, is absurd. There can, of course, be only one First Cause, and that First Cause must, in the very necessity of things, be divine intelligence, otherwise Principle, Mind, or Spirit. Now it is quite obvious that like produces like, and therefore that the creations of Spirit must be spiritual. It is also quite obvious that nothing can exist out of Principle, in other words, that what appears to be a material man can be nothing but a lie about some spiritual truth. It is really obvious, of course, that the

Millet's Classicism

Millet is neither a revolutionary nor a sentimentalist, nor even a romanticist; he is essentially a classicist of the classicists, a conservatist of the conservatives, the one modern exemplar of the grand style. It is because his art is so old that it was too "new" for even Corot to understand it; because he harked back beyond the

pseudo-classicism of his time to the great art of the past, and was classic as Phidias and Giotto and Michelangelo were classic, that he seemed strange to his contemporaries.

In everything he was conservative. He did not especially pity the hard lot of the peasant; he considered it the natural and inevitable lot of the man who "eats bread in the sweat of his brow." He wanted the people he painted "to look as if they belonged to their place—as if it would be impossible for them ever to think of being anything else but what they are." In the herdsman and the shepherd, the sower and the reaper, he saw the immemorial types of humanity whose labors have endured since the world began and were essentially what they now are when Virgil wrote his "Georgics" and when Jacob kept the flocks of Laban. This is the note of all his work. It is the permanent, the essential, the ever significant that he paints. The apparent localization of his subjects in time and place is an illusion. He is not concerned with the Nineteenth Century nor with Barbizon but with mankind. At the very moment when the English Pre-Raphaelites were trying to found a great art on the exhaustive imitation of natural detail, he eliminated detail as much as possible. At the very beginning of our modern preoccupation with the direct representation of facts, he abandoned study from the model almost entirely and could say that "he had never painted from nature." His subjects would have struck the amiable Sir Joshua as trivial, yet no one has ever more completely followed that writer's precepts. His confession of faith is in these words, "One must be able to make use of the trivial for the expression of the sublime"; and this painter of "rustic genre" is the world's greatest master of the sublime after Michelangelo.

The comparison with Michelangelo is inevitable and has been made again and again by those who felt the elemental grandeur of Millet's work. As a recent writer has remarked: "An art highly intellectualized, so as to convey a great idea with the lucidity of language, must needs be controlled by genius akin to that which inspired the ceiling painting of the Sistine Chapel." This was written of the Trajanic sculptors, whose works both Michelangelo and Millet studied and admired, and indeed it is to this old Roman art, or to the still older art of Greece, that one must go for the truest parallel of Millet's temper and his manner of working.—Kenyon Cox.

On a Hill-Top

Bearded with dewy grass the mountains thrust
Their blackness high into the still grey light.
Deepening to blue: far up the glimmering height
In silver transience shines the starry dust.
Silent the sheep about me; fleece by fleece
They sleep and stir not: I with awe around
Wander uncertain o'er the giant mound.
A fire that moves between their peace and peace.
The city myrids dream or sleep below:
Alot another day has but begun: . . .

—A. E. —

The Poets' Discovery of America

At last our poets have discovered America! The rhodora, the dandelion, the wild poppy, now glow through their meters; the bluebird, the bobolink, the mocking-bird, now carol through their rhymes. But not only have we flower and bird, to tempt the poet's heart, we have also beauties and glories, myriad and marvelous—mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, stretching a thousand leagues away—America, home! The mere vastness of our land appeals to the imaginative passion. All the spaces and faces of our country, like the ideas of our people, have the large outline, the limitless sweep. Our Niagara, our Sierras, our Yosemites, our inland seas, our tragic deserts, our starless swamps, the tremendous journeys of our Mississippi, the eternal thunder of our Oregon, the illimitable stretches of our prairies, the twilight silences of our primeval forests, from these must come our "As You Like It," our "Ode to a Skylark," our "Sunrise Hymn at Chamouni." And not all the leagues of Europe, from Land's End to the Golden Horn; not all the leagues of

Asia, from Ararat to Fujiyama, afford so white a field for the harvest of the Muses. Of course we are not without poets who have seen some of these larger grandeur of our land and framed them into song. We have Emerson's "Monadnock," and Lanier's "Marshes of Glynn." Hamlin Garland has sung her prairies, Joaquin Miller the "Sun-dawn Seas." But there are yet long reaches of land and water and sky untouched by song. They await the hour when some poet with a splendid word, shall give them to man and to . . . memory.—Edwin Markham.

The Psalm Lives On

The glittering cities long are heaps;
The starry towers lie level with the plain;
The desert serpent sleeps
Where soared the marble fan.
The stealthy bead-eyed lizard creeps
Where gleamed the tyrant's throne;
That grandeur dark oblivion steepes
The Psalm lives on!

—T. N. Page.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Parson Capen House, Topsfield, Massachusetts

The following account of the steps which led to the settlement of Sargent Redington Jacob town Seer and John how or and two of them ar chosen to accompani mr Capen to dorchester when he goes to visit his frendes and to bring him agane if tha can with his frendes Consent to Contene with us in the ministri 20 June 1682 Town granted to Mr. Capen twelve acres of upland & from that works. Considering also ye Continuance of yor Love & good affection to me having also been Earhest with that God & which directeth his all their ways & Setteth bounds to ye habitation of all men for guidance, Counsell & Direction in this great Affair: Weighting all these things together, I do Intend if God shall continue mee in this worke by Assisting & enabling mee there unto to Continue with you in the worke of ye Gospel in order to a farther settlement in God own time unless anything Shall

standing & ability eyd & observed both ye word & providenes of God in order therunto: and Although I am greatly Sensible of my inability & Insuffency to so great a worke, yet Seeing it is God who hath by his Providence brought mee into ye same & not seeing my way Clear to break of from that works. Considering also ye Continuance of yor Love & good affection to me having also been Earhest with that God & which directeth his all their ways & Setteth bounds to ye habitation of all men for guidance, Counsell & Direction in this great Affair: Weighting all these things together, I do Intend if God shall continue mee in this worke by Assisting & enabling mee there unto to Continue with you in the worke of ye Gospel in order to a farther settlement in God own time unless anything Shall

Intervene which Shall bee accounted by Indifferet & Import all Judgments to be Just ground & Sufficient Reason to obstruct any proceedings of that Nature. — Joseph Capen.

"16 May The Town did manifest by voat that they war willing to proceed to ordination with mr Joseph Capen."

The parson appears to have anticipated his permanent settlement as the house he built has the date of 1683 cut into a beam beneath the parlor, which, according to the custom of those days, must have been the year of the raising of the frame of the house. He lived in it for more than forty years and it descended to his children. Then it passed into other hands, and in 1914 became the property and the home of the Topsfield Historical Society.

The Greek Democracy and Literature

"All tribal literature is rather narrow and provincial, because it receives its sanction solely from those who believe that they are related by blood-ties. At a higher plane of refinement autocracy serves a most useful purpose until a majority of the commoners are prepared for self-government. Autocratic literature in general is neither so provincial nor so unpolished, but its strongest appeal is to persons of social prominence. That is to say, it is mainly a class product. Democratic literature, in its lower form, leans to the side of the commonality and is blind to their limitations. In its higher form, however, it cares nothing about political and social cant. Its most powerful motive is kindly recognition of every member of a given community, apart from any consideration of birth or breeding. In other words, true democratic litera-

titure is an esthetic expression of toleration, of sympathy, of enlightenment." A. S. MacKenzie writes in "The Evolution of Literature."

"Furthermore, it may be produced occasionally in communities that have an autocratic organization. The precursors of institutional democracy are thinkers and writers who are imbued with the democratic spirit, although they dwell among people that perhaps lack the self-restraint, the wisdom, and the initiative necessary for popular government. Such men are the authors of a democratic literature which is relatively exotic or sporadic or prophetic. Those individual democrats have seen visions and dreamed dreams, which are in some measure realized by the literary and other activities of institutional or representative democracy.

"The Sixth Century B. C. marks the

birthtime of Confucius and the Buddha, two Asiatic sages whose words, however misinterpreted, have swayed millions of their fellowmen. It is easy to believe that their democratic spirit was a source of marvel to contemporaries. Four-and-twenty centuries have failed to tarnish the luster of the maxim, 'What you would not others should do unto you, do not unto them.'

"It is to Europe, however, that we must look for the earliest realization of democracy, the Attic form of which is the most familiar. In its domestic relations the Athens city-state of the Fifth Century was democratic, although it denied the privileges of citizenship to foreigners even if they were free-men. The poor man enjoyed equality of opportunity with the rich, and such a system gave full scope to latent talent everywhere. Long before Athens and other cities became independent of kings and tyrants, Hellenic democracy had spoken through the 'Erga' of Hesiod, which is to some extent an insurgent outcry against the Boeotian oligarchy of nobles. Again, during the period of transition from aristocracy to democracy, elegiac lambic, and melic poetry blossomed into many a fragrant form. Though for a season Solon's statecraft seemed to have been exerted for naught, the constitution laid down by this great elegiac poet was not destroyed. His 'Salamis' has all the fire and resolution of a fearless lover of freedom. Scarcely democratic, both Simonides and Pindar are worthy of mention for their superb skill in cosmopolitan melic, an artistic medium through which they made a pan-Hellenic appeal.

"It is universally conceded that ancient Athens occupies a unique position as a literary center. Her democracy of government is more than matched by her aristocracy of intellect. Never were so many poets, philosophers, orators, architects, painters, and sculptors assembled within an equally short period in the same city. For the first time in the world's history dramatic poetry reached unusual excellence of style and thought. In certain respects the genius of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides has never been excelled in the sphere of tragedy. Though Aristophanes was rather prejudiced against the poor, he possessed the virtues as well as the limitations of an intense independent nature. Impatient at times in matters of technique, his style, so direct and vivid, has made his caustic wit memorable to this day.

"The prose of Hellenic commonwealths attained the highest distinction in history, philosophy, and oratory. It is scarcely necessary to mention the names of Herodotus and Thucydides in history, Plato and Aristotle in philosophy, and the orators Isocrates and Demosthenes. These are names that are still synonymous with leadership in their respective branches of literary art."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1917

EDITORIALS

Idols

Most human beings have their idols, the things they worship. These idols are not necessarily stocks or stones, golden calves or brazen bulls, they are simply what the translator of the book of Isaiah calls their strong reasons:—"Produce your cause, saith the Lord God; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of Jacob." Now the whole world is divided between a worship of false gods or of Truth, and is forever bringing forth its strong reasons, whether in the shape of idols or of spiritual understanding. In proportion, indeed, as the times grow into danger, Principle demands, more and more, of every man that he should produce his idols, in other words that he should make clear his reasons for the course he is steering.

Never, perhaps, has this demand been more insistent than at the present moment. The whole world is dividing into two camps, and the day of the neutral is at an end. In short, so plain is the issue that neutrality has become the badge of an indecision which can only be stated in terms of fear or selfishness. Every man is perfectly aware to which side he is inclining, every man is entirely conscious whether he is being influenced by Principle or by material considerations. And as nations are only aggregates of persons, there is even less mystery concerning the strong reasons of nations than concerning those of individuals. Nations, in short, like persons may indulge in the camouflage of neutrality, but they will be judged at the bar of history, and in the court of Principle, not by their words but by their strong reasons, and they will rise or fall in the scales of Principle by the weight of these.

A nation cannot, any more than a man, escape the consequences of its acts, because its acts reflect in each case the governing mentality. So long as Israel adhered to the monotheism of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, it prospered. But when it turned to false gods, to idols of wood and stone, it went into captivity, in Babylon, to its own unfaithfulness to Principle. That was the fate of Rome and Greece after it, and of the Empires of Spain and the Ottoman in even later days. It is not by chance that England and the United States have ridden out the storms of the centuries, and come into port together in the long run, but because they have contained the seed within themselves of those characteristics which made Israel; in its day, safe in the midst of the Amalekites and the Moabites, safe between the upper millstone of Assyria, and the nether millstone of Egypt.

We all were Englishmen, says a poet over the seas, when Alfred ruled and Shakespeare sung, and the Anglo-Saxon in Virginia and Massachusetts has as great a claim to Alfred and to Shakespeare, as the Anglo-Saxon in Warwickshire or Wessex has to Washington and Lincoln. The stars and stripes were carved on Sulgrave Manor before they were embroidered on Old Glory, just as Admiral Sims hoisted his flag over the destroyer squadrons of the United States before he hoisted it over British cruisers, as Admiral-in-Chief in the North Atlantic. All of which merely means that the destinies of human beings are no more governed by chance than those of nations, but are the effects of causes which are expressed in terms of Mind, and not of matter.

Now what is it that has brought the United Kingdom and the United States into the present war as allies? Simply this that their strong reasons are the same. The United Kingdom came into the war, in defense of Belgium, because a treaty to which it was a party had been torn up by one of the signatories to that treaty on the ground that that signatory's military necessities had reduced its own undertaking to the value of "a scrap of paper." The United States joined the Entente Powers because the same power that proclaimed the doctrine of the scrap of paper, proclaimed and illustrated its intention of outraging every international maritime law by sinking whether neutral or belligerent, whether naval or mercantile, all vessels that in any way interfered with its plans for the winning of the war. And they both were forced into the struggle because those ideals of democratic government which they had both been striving to foster from the days of Alfred were being challenged by the ideals of autocracy which had been held in common by the oligarchies of Greece and the Emperors of Rome, and which, after having been perpetuated in the Holy Roman Empire, were being once more reduced to practice in the Kultur of Prussia.

All this was not brought about in a moment. On the contrary it has taken the nations years to arrive where they are today. President Irigoyen may not have grasped the meaning of "Spürlos Versenkt," but he must be almost the only man in the Argentine who has not done so, and he will never succeed in founding "a solid south," either on an "honest" ignorance of facts or on the proverbial process of "turning a blind eye." There are "none so blind as those that will not see," as Mathew Henry wrote, two centuries and more ago in his famous commentary on the Psalms, and he was not the originator of the phrase, neither do great undertakings emerge to success out of blindness or selfishness. In the same way autocracy may not have overtaken either in Berlin nor Vienna, in Bucharest nor in Constantinople, but, what is very much more to the point, its lingering roots in individual consciousness, whether in London or Washington, in Paris or Rome, have been loosened or torn out. For Armageddon came as much to purify democracy as to crush autocracy. That, briefly, is the lesson the world would not learn, and is, therefore, being compelled to learn: the lesson that autocracy is an individual willfulness, a determination of the individual to have his own way, and is only educated and organized into the particular species known as Kultur. Consequently the individual human consciousness had to be purified, and as it did not and would not effect this purification out of love, it has had

to be subjected to the process of purification by fire. And that is how the United Kingdom and the United States are to be found fighting for their lives, in what has been contemptuously described as the affair of the Balkan pig dealers. Just as Israel went to Egypt and to Babylon, seven centuries before, because it was stiff-necked and perverse.

Therefore was it that, in the hour of Israel's captivity in Babylon, the prophet wrote the words in which he challenged those who believed in aught but Principle to state their cause, and to produce their strong reasons. What are the strong reasons which are casting their shadows today between the United Kingdom and the United States and victory. Are they not the influence of the great twin brethren, John Barleycorn and Robin Hood, in the case of the elder, and the Midas instinct in the case of the younger? The day these things lose their hold, and are seen to be vanity and nothingness, will be the day of triumph for those who have fought the battle of Principle.

The Case for Prohibition

THE House Judiciary Committee of the United States Congress has voted to report the resolution providing for national prohibition with the recommendation that it pass, and Monday has been fixed as the day on which discussion of the measure shall begin. The resolution is the same as that which passed the Senate during the last session, save in two particulars. As changed, it provides that national prohibition shall go into effect one year from the date on which the last necessary state shall have ratified the amendment, and also that the states shall share with Congress the power of enforcing the amendment, upon its coming into operation. The Senate provision fixing seven years as the time within which three-fourths of the states of the Union must act on the amendment is retained. A similar limitation is placed upon the ratification period of the proposed suffrage amendment which the same committee has reported without recommendation. It may be considered a matter of interest and importance that the committee, while voting nine to nine against a favorable report on the suffrage resolution, voted ten to eight to recommend the passage of the prohibition resolution. If the committee may be regarded as reflecting the sentiment of the House, then the passage of either of these resolutions, requiring, as each does, a two-thirds vote, is extremely doubtful. But there is reason for believing that, proportionately, the House is more favorable than its judiciary committee to these two measures.

In any event, the probability is that the vote will be very close in both instances. From the present indications, it would seem that prohibition will show itself stronger than suffrage, although the latter may prove to be strong enough for all practical purposes. Aside from the moral arguments in favor of national inhibition of the liquor traffic, the entire trend of public policy, at the present time, is opposed to the waste of natural resources and of human energy which the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants entail. Legislation, not only in the states but in Congress, has been long and steadily working toward prohibition, on the one hand, and toward the elimination of the distilleries and of the alcoholic content of beer, on the other. Where state-wide prohibition does not exist, the saloon has, in numerous cases, been driven out of business. Never before in the history of the country has it been so difficult as now for the dealer in, or the user of, intoxicants to obtain a supply. In cities and towns where license is still granted to liquor retailers, whole neighborhoods, and frequently wide districts, are "bone dry." It is no longer possible, without risk to both the buyer and the seller, to obtain liquors in drug stores, even upon the presentation of prescriptions. Many first-class hotels and restaurants no longer cater to a custom that demands liquor at the table. Liquor may no longer be obtained in railway restaurant or buffet cars. Stringent laws in large portions of the country, in short, have made drinking most inconvenient, while public opinion everywhere has rendered anything like public or apparent indulgence of an appetite for intoxicants disreputable.

Only the other day the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision holding that the citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquor for his personal use. The state, it was held, "has power absolutely to prohibit manufacture, gift, purchase, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the constitution," and Justice McReynolds, who gave the court's opinion, added:

We further think that it clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding prohibition legislation that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no state may abridge. A contrary view would be incompatible with the undoubted power to prevent manufacture, gift, sale, purchase, sale or transportation of such articles—the only feasible way of getting them. An assured right of possession would necessarily imply some adequate method to obtain not subject to destruction at the will of the state.

This is in line with numerous decisions of the supreme tribunal of the nation, all pointing to the right of the state to extirpate the liquor traffic and the liquor habit, and the growing pressure of legislation in the states upon the traffic and the vice, together with the support that comes to the crusade from the courts, has convinced many Representatives and Senators in Congress, not already wholly convinced on moral grounds, that the fight of the liquor interests to preserve their trade from extinction is a hopeless one.

Being a hopeless one, there is no longer any excuse, even on the side of the friends of the liquor interests, for prolonging the struggle. The distilleries that have been closed will probably never be reopened. Scores of breweries are turning to the production of "soft drinks." Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers alike are finding other opportunities for investment, other opportunities for trade, and other vocations. Why, then, should the attention of the people, or the time of legislatures and of Congress longer be taken up with the discussion and agitation of the question? Nobody doubts that three-

fourths of the legislatures will ratify a prohibition amendment, without hesitation and without delay. For moral and political reasons, and that the nation may have more thought for the work that will make for the winning of the war at the earliest possible moment, the prohibition question should be disposed of by Congress at once, and in the manner in which it must be disposed of eventually.

A Society of Nations

A WELL-KNOWN parliamentarian once remarked that whilst it was always possible to raise an approving cheer in the House of Commons by a few well-chosen remarks on the virtues of economy, it was often difficult to obtain a hearing for any one specific economy. So it is, to a very large extent, in regard to the great question of the society of nations. The proposal is not a new one. For centuries there have been men who have dreamed of the one nation including all mankind, and, in the years before the war, the United States of Europe was a subject always sure of a cheer. No one, however, brought forward any concrete proposal in regard to the matter, and it was not until President Wilson made his famous statement on the question, last January, that it was really presented to the world as an actual possibility.

Since then it has been discussed in practically every land, and practically everywhere it meets with approval. So far, however, as was indeed inevitable, in view of world circumstances, there has been little attempt to grapple with the question in detail, or to gain any general idea of the nature of the demands which a realization of the project would make. It is for this reason that the reports on the matter recently issued by the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme in Paris are particularly interesting. The Ligue has boldly faced the whole issue, and has arrived at some most useful conclusions. Thus, for instance, its definition of the objects of the society as it sees them, namely, "to institute, among the nations, the same régime that each one of them applies to its own citizens, that is to say the settlement of disputes by justice and not by force," is as simple as it is accurate.

Then it goes on to consider in detail how the society of nations is to become a sovereign institution, how it must necessarily possess legislative power, judicial power, and executive power, and how thus alone will it possess "a constitution, an existence and a right of action." The Ligue proposes to secure this power for the society by the establishment of an international assembly which would study the regulation of international questions of every kind, would codify laws bearing on essential questions for the maintenance of peace, the limitation of armaments, the regulation of labor, and so on. It discusses how this body should be elected, how it should be financed, and what should be its composition. Finally, it deals with the great question of sanctions, and the methods by which the assembly should enforce its decisions. Here the choice is varied, including the economic boycott, reprisals, expulsion and sequestration, moral and judicial isolation, personal punishment, and armed force. Each one is carefully considered, and, in regard to the whole matter, there is placed on record a mass of data which, however one may agree or disagree with the conclusions drawn from it, will undoubtedly furnish useful material for future deliberations. In any event, the work of the Ligue brings the great achievement so much nearer. It provides a basis for future discussion, and makes it easier for most people to realize that the society of nations is, after all, a matter of practical politics.

Passing of the Livery Stable

THAT long, low, rakish structure which, until yesterday, as it were, and as far as the memory of the average man runneth backward, abutted on the main street or main-traveled highway through hamlet, village, town, and city, and was known to resident and stranger as a livery stable, has either passed or is rapidly passing from the scene. The passing has been so gradual as to have been scarcely noticeable, and one is surprised to realize that this institution has passed, or is in the last stage of its passage.

Few can recall exactly when the signs, "Livery and Boarding Stable," "Livery and Sales Stable," "Horses for Hire and for Sale," "Carriages and Buggies for Hire," and so on, ceased to have interest, so gently have the former days merged with the present. It seems no time at all, when one begins to think about it, since one paused, before passing the street entrance to the livery stable, to let a brougham, a victoria, a landau a landau a phaeton, a buggy, a trap or a sulky pass in or pass out.

In the summer time there was always the livery stable proprietor sitting in tilted chair on one side of the archway and a town character sitting in tilted chair on the other, and there was the physician just turning in his horse, or the preacher taking his out, or the politician calling for his "rig," or the "drummer" planning for a road wagon and a driver for tomorrow morning at six; and inside there was the stamping of feet in the stalls, the munching of feed at the manger, the neigh of satisfaction, and the hard breathing of the hostler as he curried the horse that had done his mile in 3:10. Then there was the return of the picnic outfit, and all the harnessing and unharnessing that made up the two or three hours until the last vehicle was in, the last horse brushed down, the red light over the office window extinguished, the ward politician departed for home, and the big door closed for the night.

The livery stable was the last remnant of the stage-coach period. It preserved, for three-quarters of a century in the United States, the traditions of the inn. In the village and the smaller town it was the resort of the masculine gossip and the small politician. To be received into the "barn crowd" was a distinction; to be able to maintain one's place in it, was to be considered some day, for something, in the county convention. The livery stable was a center of democracy. Every man, of any consequence, dropped into it and left his opinion with the hostler, or with one of the hostlers, or with one or more of the regular patrons or sitters, at least once in the course of a week. There was no better place, in any neighborhood or small community, a few years ago,

for gauging the trend of popular opinion, than the livery stable. In the winter time, the livery stable office, with its hospitable drum or straight-draft stove would hold the company until the livery man arose, yawned, and said he guessed he'd make for home.

Nobody appears to have noticed the gradual disintegration of the "barn crowd" in politics, and few, as has been said, seem to have observed the gradual disappearance of the long, low, rakish building that was a stable below and a hayloft above, and that was never complete without a weather vane outside and a goat within.

In its place we have the garage; instead of the odor of hay, there is the smell of gasoline; instead of the hostler, there is the chauffeur; instead of the family carriage, there is the automobile. There is nothing in the garage to invite sitters, or to hold a group of gossips and politicians. The atmosphere of hospitality, so characteristic of the livery stable, is absent; the garage is no more inviting, as an evening resort, than a machine shop. One misses the scent of leather, the clanking of bits, the straining at halters, the sound of restless hoofs on the floor, the soothing voice of the hostler, and the whinny of his favorite horse.

That is, one misses these things, when one recalls them.

Notes and Comments

THE latest things in men's hats in Paris are said to be "The Lloyd George," "The Balfour," and "The Asquith." Mr. Asquith must be flattered to know that his namesake in headcovers is rated the most valuable of the three. Presumably on the occasion of his visits to Paris he feels very much as the great Phillips Brooks felt on looking into a shop window and seeing his own photographs displayed with the sign "Phillips Brooks, 50 cents; worth a dollar!"

THERE are cartoons of English statesmen which show very little more than the hat, thanks to the classic instance of the hat in "Sartor Resartus" which revealed the individuality, to a T, of the man whose cranium had lived inside it. Presumably "The Asquith" is a "topper" liberal of brim and conservative in style. It is certain that "The Lloyd George" is the popular and plebian billy cock! Mr. Balfour, however, usually sports a silk hat, and that may mean that, Mr. Balfour and the former Premier having always been diametrically opposed in politics, the French hatters have tactfully endowed Mr. Asquith with a fashionable soft hat, a style of headgear in which he is occasionally seen. Mr. Asquith probably has the largest head of the three notable men—which circumstance would account for the exclusive price. But the great statesman may find very little comfort in the fact. There must always be the dread possibility of being remembered by posterity simply through a hat!

A PHILADELPHIA lawyer has provided a fund, which it is expected will yield \$12,000 a year for the wives of Presidents of the United States during the term of office. In case a President should be a bachelor, the mistress of the White House, for the time being, whoever she may be, is to receive the benefit of the endowment. There have been several mistresses of the White House who were not wives of the incumbent Presidents, and, remembering how graciously and gracefully they performed their tasks, one is inclined to regret that a bequest of this kind was not made long ago.

THE record which Representatives and Senators shall make in the present session of the United States Congress will have a great deal to do with the political complexion and personnel of the succeeding Congress. Next November a full House of Representatives and thirty Senators are to be elected. The last session of the present Congress will not begin until a month after the election in 1918, so that partisan, as well as individual, claims on the favor of the electorate will have to be based on the achievements of the next few months in the national legislature. No one can predict what the year will bring forth for the world, but there need be no doubt on one point—the Representative or the Senator who proves slack in support of the war policy of the Government will find it exceedingly difficult to convince his constituents that he ought to be sent back.

MR. TROZKY is rapidly qualifying himself for the title of "thunderer," for there is, surely, something about his latest threat which must give even the Germans pause. With brutal frankness he has told the Government at Berlin that if they do not agree to the populations of Courland and Lithuania electing their own form of government he will "strew the trenches of the enemy with—With what? Why proclamations, of course, "millions of proclamations—in German."

"EVERY city and town should make up its mind," says the Des Moines (Iowa) Capital, "to neither endure nor submit to loafers." And it adds: "Especial attention should be given to the pool-hall loafers, the boys of eighteen and nineteen. No young man has a right to be a loafer in any year, but he will have no right whatever next year." In Maryland and some other of the States this view has taken root, even to the extent of driving those who have been doing a fraction of their part into the performance of a full day's work. Indeed idleness will not be excused or excusable in the United States, next year.

THIRTY motor trucks loaded with war munitions are on their way from Detroit to the East. No attempt is being made to keep the enterprise secret. On the contrary, the Council of National Defense welcomes patriotic demonstrations in every town through which the train passes. This is the rational view to take of the matter. The right of the Government to transact its war business openly, within the borders of the United States, cannot be questioned, and the exercise of this right, wherever and whenever necessary, will bring the enemy into the open, too, or induce him to cling to his hidingplace. There is not a solitary reason why the United States should fear its enemies at home. There is every reason why it should uncover and overcome them.